FOREIGN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP BREMEN.

The steam-ship *Bremen*, which left Bremen, on Feb. 10, and Southampton on Feb. 13, reached this port at an early hour yesterday morning. Her advices are later by two days than the intelligence received by the mails of the Cunard steam-ships, last week.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

English Consideration of the American Case.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 12.

* * * A little while ago we pointed out that the language in which the claims are described in the first article is the very language long before chosen by Mr. FISH to include what we say is excluded. The argument given to the Americans by this fact is obvious; but, by general consent, no notice has been taken of it here. Again, a little later, we quoted the Protocol of the Conference of March 4, which can be cited to prove the existence of an apprehension on the part of the American Commissioners that claims equally impossible *for us—i. e.*, claims of English subjects for property in slaves—might be submitted for arbitration if there were "in the treaty no express words excluding such claims." The argumentative use this protocol can be put to by the United States, in the controversy Mr. GLADSTONE insists upon with a lack of judgment so painful and so costly, need not be told. Meanwhile, the English journals say nothing about it, thus misleading the public still further; as if it were good they should suppose, contrary to the fact, that the Americans have not a leg to stand upon in the argument from the Treaty.

Nor is that all. Nobody else having done it, we pointed out on Saturday that the Protocols indicated a way out of the present difficulty; being at the same time obliged to show how that path, opened by the American Government itself, has been stopped beforehand by our own. This is on many accounts a somewhat serious story; and we call attention to it once more.

The joint High Commission had other things to settle besides the *Alabama* difficulty. There was a boundary question in dispute, and the quarrel turned upon the interpretation of a treaty. Each side insisted for some time on its own reading. At length the American Commissioners said that, "in view of the position taken by the British Commissioners, it appeared that the treaty of June 15, 1846, *might have been made under a mutual misunderstanding*, and would not have been made had each party understood at that time the construction which the other party puts upon the language whose interpretation is in dispute; they therefore proposed to abrogate the whole of that part of the treaty, and rearrange the boundary line which was in dispute before that treaty was concluded." To this the British Commissioners replied that "the proposal to abrogate a treaty was one of a serious character;" they could not entertain it; and after referring the matter to our Government at home, they formally declined the proposal. Lord GRANVILLE and Mr. GLADSTONE did not dream then how soon they might hear from the American Government their own words, "The proposal to abrogate a treaty is one of a serious character." However, after this answer (perfectly good but exceedingly unlucky) further efforts were made to settle the dispute, by proposals offered on either side. At length

The British Commissioners stated that, *being convinced of the justice of their view of the treaty, they could not abandon it except after a fair decision by an impartial arbitrator.* They therefore renewed their proposals for a reference to arbitration, and hoped that it would be seriously considered.

And accordingly the meaning of the old treaty was referred to arbitration under the new one.

Is not this rather awkward? What is to be said if now the American Government choose to say that, being convinced of the justice of their view of the Treaty of Washington, they cannot abandon it except after a fair decision by an impartial arbitrator? And what is to be said of those daily and weekly organs of opinion which assure the public that England has a famous good case under the protocols—all these passages staring us in the face meanwhile? And what is to be said of the policy of the Minister who exasperates his opponent by extravagant and insulting assertion when he had a chance of the best of all possible settlements before him in the American proposal to abrogate a treaty founded on a "mutual misunderstanding" of its language? It is for the United States Government to answer us in our own words if they please; and to that there is no rejoinder. Still they might be inclined to say: "The proposal we made to you, since you appeal to it, we will stand by in this case also." But the way to arrive at that best of all possible results is not to exasperate those who can give or withhold it by the imputation of dishonesty, by denying that they have a "leg to stand upon," and notices of a similar character. If such a policy is admirable we do not know how to admire it; but then it cannot be wise to make it difficult for our opponents to pave a way out of the mess. There are cases in which bravado is not available, and this is one of them. Nor do we understand what practical use or what moral purpose is to be served by attempting to hide that we have been betrayed into a very serious dilemma, even if it could be concealed with less of disingenuousness than has been employed in the effort. It is not imagined, we conceive, that the Americans do not discern what there is in the Treaty and the protocols favorable to their position. If they were liable to such failures of intellect, it might indeed be "patriotic" not to mention these things, but it is certain that they are not. We may rely upon it that every point which we have pointed out has been considered and arranged long ago; and since above all things it is desirable to maintain a just and sober temper on both sides of the Atlantic, we see no good in representations that flatter and mislead on the one side and irritate on the other. The truth is, that while we are substantially right, appeal to the language of treaty and protocols is hopeless; as the extracts above cited suffice to prove. And when Mr. GLADSTONE has demonstrated that its only meaning, its rational meaning, its grammatical and quite unambiguous meaning is in our favor, Mr. FISH will say: "Very well, but our answer is your answer. Being convinced of the justice of our view of the treaty, we cannot abandon it except after a fair decision by an impartial arbitrator." It is useless to contend that our technical case is a good one, and to rush into it in a rude offensive way is to heap blunder on blunder.

The Question in Berlin—A Panic on the Stock Exchange.

Berlin (Feb. 10) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

We have had a panic on our Stock Exchange, a panic occasioned by that troublesome and interminable *Alabama* question which is causing you so much anxiety in England just now. It began on Thursday. Early in the day the news spread that in a few hours there was sure to be a tremendous panic, as most ominous news had been received from London that all prospects of arbitration in the *Alabama* case had vanished, as Great Britain could not accept the construction which the Washington Cabinet had put on the Treaty. Having entered the spacious Exchange, which is one of the largest rooms in the world, and yet not sufficient for the multitudes who fill it daily, you had your ears stunned by a deafening noise. The panic was a visible and audible one, and you soon became unpleasantly aware of it by the unceremonious manner in which you were pushed about. For an hour or so it was almost impossible to ascertain what was the day's price of any particular public security. Nobody wanted to buy, and everybody wanted to sell. You could observe that for the very best Rhone railway shares, the Potsdam and Magedeburg, Magdeburg and Leipzig, Magdeburg and Halberstadt, Berlin and Hamburg, Cologne and Minden, one stock broker took five per cent. less than his neighbor at the same moment was refusing. United States bonds and other American stock could not be sold at all. The only stocks that kept their ground firmly, and even fetched higher prices, were Prussian State obligations and German municipal loans. At 1 o'clock, with the very stroke of the clock, the panic somewhat subsided. The private telegrams, which were pouring in from London, had all of them a tranquillizing tendency.

INDIA.

The Kooka Outbreak—Late Outrages—Importance of the Movement.

Papers from India, via England, supply advices to Jan. 22. In relation to the recent Kooka outbreak in the Punjaub, the Bombay *Gazette* says: "The new sect of fanatical Hindoos in the Punjaub, the Kookas, some of the members of which by their murderous attacks a few months ago brought it prominently before the public, appears to be increasing in numbers, and at the same time in audacity, for special telegrams informed us the other day that about 100 Kookas had attacked a Pathan village near Loodiana, and killed ten people. The outbreak, which has been magnified into a "rising," appears to have been considered somewhat serious by the authorities, for, on the report of the occurrence reaching the Commander-in-Chief, the Jullalla Brigade was detached from the Camp at Delhi and dispatched to the disturbed district. Before the force detached from the camp reached the Loodiana district, however, the disturbers had been routed by the local authorities, assisted by troops of the Maharaja of Puttiala, and driven into the Puttiala territory, where about seventy of them, including their leaders, were captured, and twenty or thirty killed or wounded. It appears that the first attack was made on the night of the 14th of January by a party of Kookas, said to be about 200 in number, on the old Sikh fort of Maiodh, about twenty miles south of Loodiana, and the residence of SIRDAR SITH SINGH, a Sikh chief of great respectability. The object of the outbreak is not at present precisely known, but it is supposed that it was to plunder arms, as the next morning an attack was made by the same party, largely reinforced, under the fort of Malair Kotlah, about ten or fifteen miles further to the south, and the capital of the State of that name. In the attack on Malodh, the son of the chief and one or two other persons were wounded and two men killed. On the other side one was killed and two captured. The Kookas, in attacking Malair Kotlah, killed some seven persons, but were repulsed with loss. The policy of promptly putting down any such disturbers of the peace in a district containing such an inflammable population as that of Loodiana and its neighborhood must commend itself to every one; and the arrival of British troops from Delhi within forty-eight hours from the time of the outbreak will have conveyed a wholesome lesson to any other would-be insurgents. The Maharaja of Puttiala was at the Camp of Exercise when the outbreak occurred, and hurried off immediately to his capital. No disturbance of any kind has been reported from any other part of the Punjaub." The Delhi *Gazette* remarks that the Kooka movement is not of yesterday's origin: "Its numbers are variously estimated at between 30,000 and 300,000. The latter figure, of course, is greatly exaggerated, but is cited merely to show the impression abroad of the success of the movement. Its object, though ostensibly and avowedly religious, has, in common with all such movements among warlike and conquered races, a deep political undercurrent. The conquest of the Punjaub is not so remote but that many still living and in the prime of life remember their country in the days of its independence; and the hope of some day recovering it has never died out, but is kept alive by the prophecies in the *granth*. It is to be hoped that by the speedy arrival on the scene of the force now sent, the spark will be stamped out; otherwise it may slight on a mine. The present chief of Mulair-Kotla is a boy of about sixteen, by name IBRAHIM ALI KHAN, and succeeded his uncle, who died about six or eight months ago. The Chiefship has a revenue of about nine lakhs. The capital is a double town, divided by a small stream, Mulair being on the one bank and Kotla on the other, and has the joint name of the two—Mulair-Kotla."

"OLD CATHOLICISM."

The Schism in the Church in France—A New Scheme of Resistance to the Papacy.

Paris (Feb. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

Among other remarkable signs of the times, the letter of the Abbé MICHAUD to the Archbishop of Paris is one which should not be allowed to pass unnoticed, the more especially as it seems destined to produce a greater sensation than was at first supposed, and is even now, almost dividing the public interest with "Rabagas." The Abbé MICHAUD, who is, also, a doctor in theology and a canon of Chalons, has filled, until now, the important office of Vicar of the Madeleine, and is a man of some eminence, both as a preacher and writer. Unfortunately he shares the defect of most of his clerical brethren, and expresses his feelings in regard to his religious convictions in controversial language of a somewhat bitter tone. At the same time this may be merely the effect of training; for whether it be the Bishop of Orleans attacking with violent invective M. GAMBETTA or M. FREPPEL, the Bishop of Angers, fighting the Municipal Council of his diocese, or the Abbé MICHAUD rebelling against his Archbishop, there seems generally to be room for a greater infusion of the Christian virtues of humility and charity. The Abbé MICHAUD, it seems, has asked the successor of the late Monseigneur DARBOY whether he authorized the priests of his diocese to give sacramental absolution to persons who did not believe in the dogmas of the last Council of the Vatican, and whether he will allow priests to officiate who do not internally believe in those dogmas. To this demand the Archbishop replied in the negative. The Abbé then declares that the late Archbishop was quite of another way of thinking, and quotes a conversation which he had with him four days before his arrest by the Commune, and which he wrote down from memory immediately afterward, in which, in answer to the same questions, the late Archbishop said:

"Inasmuch as an army ought not to rise against its officers, externally, in your official acts, you should submit to the infallibility of the Council; as for your conscience, you have enough intelligence, knowledge, and honesty to know what to do. They may say and do what they like: their dogma will never be anything but a '*dogme impie*,' and their Council a '*concile de sacrilèges*.' Live in peace; work hard, taking care of your strength at the same time, and do your duty without troubling yourself about them."

The objection which the world makes to this quotation is that Monseigneur DARBOY cannot authenticate it, and that, although it is known that he found a difficulty in accepting the dogmas of the Pope's infallibility, he at last wrote a letter in which he gave in his adhesion to it. Whether this adhesion was external or internal—and, if the latter, by what moral process a man can change at will his deep internal belief—we shall now never know, at all events from the poor murdered Archbishop. It seems that the Abbé MICHAUD has not discovered the secret. If he is not to be allowed to officiate unless he can conscientiously affirm that he internally believes in the Pope's infallibility, as well as externally professes it, he has no alternative but to resign his position as Vicar of the Madeleine, and this act of rebellion on the part of the intuitive principle of his nature, over which he says he has no control, has brought down upon him the curses of all good Catholics, who, of course, attribute the lowest motives to him, and say that he does not believe in the Pope's infallibility because he wanted to succeed the Abbé DEGUERRY as curé, and is so disappointed at not being named that he has gone into flat revolt, and discovers it inconvenient that he had a conscience which refuses to be satisfied. I should be sorry to believe anything of him half so uncharitable. I merely give it as the opinion of many devout Catholics, who may be permitted to feel a "righteous" indignation toward a priest who writes to his Archbishop thus:

"According to you and your adepts, Catholicism is Papacy. The universality of the Church of Christ is the universality of one alone. For you it is no longer a question of Jesus Christ, but of His Vicar, and His Vicar becomes master; for, according to you, the Gospel now depends upon the definition it receives from the Pope. * * * What dishonor will not cover the soldier of Christ who, after having sworn fidelity in life and death to the Catholic flag, consents to see it profaned, torn to rags, made to represent no longer Catholicism, but Ultramontanism—no longer the society of the faithful, but the absolute omnipotent, infallible will of one man; no longer the Gospel of Jesus Christ, but the Bull of a Borgia past or future?"

And hereupon the Abbé MICHAUD, who seems to have refused openly and externally to profess, for the last four years, a dogma in regard to which he was internally entertaining the above uncompromising disbelief, can stand it no longer, and indignantly resigns his canonry, his vicariat, and what he considers the sham part of the theology of which he is a doctor. Not content with this, he announces his intention of starting on his own account. "You may excommunicate me from the Ultramontane Church," he exclaims triumphantly, "but never can you separate me from Catholicism; and the insults of Ultramontanes, however spiteful, violent and insolent they may be, will never overcome in my own heart the approbation of honest men and true Catholics." Again he says:

"Far from rebelling against the laws of the constitution of the Church, we attack only the chiefs who rebel against those laws, the chiefs who make *coups d'état* to the detriment of the entire Church—chiefs who violate the constitution. As for those who sufficiently the clergy of the actual Roman Catholic Church to know that a great number of priests and the like of them completely reject in their deep interiors the decrees of the Council; that is why I hope and wait."

And so announcing his intention of continuing to exercise his functions as an independent Catholic priest, in spite of the persecution of the Church, for which his enemies declare that he seems rather to make a bid, he has determined to start in No. 74 Boulevard de Neuilly "a committee of action." There is a smack of Internationalism about the sound of this from which the Abbé is too bold a man to shrink, but which will, I am afraid, terrify a good many of the external professors and internal disbelievers in the dogma. However, we shall see. Here are to meet delegates from the other committees of Russia, Germany, England, Italy, and Spain; so soon as money enough has been collected to build a church, one is to be erected; in the meantime, the Abbé is going to celebrate mass in his own room. He is also prepared to marry, baptize, bury, and administer the sacraments to all who have got tired of professing externally what they don't believe internally. He says:

"We will do what the early Christians did in the times of persecution. Hence I don't innovate. I imitate, as soon as I can speak and preach, and I will speak and preach. Meantime I will unveil what you would keep concealed, and show where the real Church is—and not only will we write, but I and my friends will act—in spite of all the difficulties inherent to the beginning of anything. People will see at last who will conquer—those who fight for Christ governing the Pope by His gospel, or those who fight for the Pope governing Christ by his syllabus."

The important feature of this schism is that it proposes to organize resistance. It is not a passive separation like that of Père HYACINTHE; it is an active warfare, the leader of which is evidently a bold and desperate man, who, however, is, I think, somewhat sanguine as to the amount of support he is likely to receive, even from laymen, much less the priests of his religion.

Incendiarism in Brooklyn.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, two men, named PATRICK DONOHUE and PATRICK O'DONNELL, entered the house of Mrs. MARGARET RILEY, at the corner of the Cleve road and President-street, near the Penitentiary, and began to take unwarrantable liberties with MARY BRUMLEY, who lives there. Mrs. RILEY became alarmed at the conduct of the two men, and hid herself in the cellar. The woman BRUMLEY finally escaped from the men, whereupon they took a trunk filled with clothing out of the house, and then returning, deliberately set fire to the bed in Mrs. RILEY'S room, and the house was burned to the ground. Mrs. RILEY made her escape from the cellar with half her hair scorched off. She is an invalid, over sixty years of age. The two ruffians were arrested, and will be examined before Justice BUCKLEY today. DONOHUE has served a term in the State Prison, and is well known to the Police as a desperate character. The cause given for the outrage is that Mrs. RILEY had taken out a warrant against DONOHUE for assaulting her some time ago.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Col. MCNEILL, of the British Army, is stopping at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Congressman ELY, of New-Hampshire, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Lieut.-Commander F. R. SMITH, of the United States Navy, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

The Countess DE PAULA, of London, and Gen. MCADARAS, of Paris, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

There will be a concert of congregational singing this evening in the Old Dutch Church, on Fulton-street.

Gen. C. W. HINCKS of the United States Army and Col. J. L. MERRIAM, of St. Paul, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge J. W. HALE, of Massachusetts, and Congressman LUKE P. POLAND, of Vermont, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

A fire occurred last night in the residence of CHARLES SCHOPPENWALD, second floor of No. 93 Third-avenue, doing a damage of $1,200.

The Ring safe dealer, J. Mc B. DAVIDSON, who arrived in this City from Savannah Saturday, was at his residence in Twenty-third-street yesterday.

Ex-Gov. JAMES TROFTS, of Montana; Col. CHURCH, of Albany, and Major WILLINGS, of the United States Army, are stopping at the Hoffman House.

The February reception of the Public School Teachers' Association will be given at Cooper Institute this evening. The programme is an attractive one.

The German Democratic General Committee, Coroner SCHIRMER presiding, at a meeting on Saturday, passed resolutions in support of the present course of Senator SCHURZ.

Bishop HUNTINGTON delivered a lecture last evening in Grace Chapel, Fourteenth-street, the subject being "The Connection Between Facts in Nature and Christian Revelation."

JACOB FISCHER, a German, died yesterday at his residence, No. 803 First-avenue, from injuries received by an accidental fall on Friday, in the slaughter-house in Forty-fifth-street, near First-avenue.

The fourth lecture of the Tuesday afternoon course at Rutgers Female College will be given to-morrow by Prof. T. E. BLAKELY. The subject announced is "Heat, Illustrated by Tyndall's Experiments."

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the premises of NEUSTADLER & BRO., clothiers, on the second floor of No. 42 Warren-street, doing a damage of $3,000 to stock and $2,000 to the building. The occupants of the other floors suffered slight loss by water.

At Jefferson Market, yesterday, NATHAN WILSON, a colored man, was committed on a charge of bigamy. Four years ago he married AGNES NORMAN, and two weeks ago joined his fate with that of JENNIE FIELDS.

MARY ANNE BROWN, a tailoress, residing at No. 138 Thompson-street, was locked up at Jefferson Market, yesterday, on a charge of cutting JULIA THOMPSON, of No. 28 Sullivan-street, several times in the face with a razor, on Saturday night.

PATRICK WELSH, aged twenty-two years, last night attacked his mother at their residence, No. 1,468 First-avenue, and stabbed her in the left hand, causing a severe wound. He was arrested and locked up in the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house.

Justice BIXBY, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday committed PETER COSTELLO and ROBERT DENO, in default of bail in $1,000 each, on a charge of stealing harness, of the value of $300, belonging to ANDREW CONRAD, of No. 807 Ninth-avenue.

A pair of horses valued at $1,300, which belonged to RICHARD CULLOUGH, No. 153 East Thirty-second-street, when attached to a coach yesterday afternoon, ran away and rushed into the East River at the foot of Thirty-second-street, where both were drowned.

The Executive Committee of the German Democratic General Committee have organized for the ensuing year by electing HENRY WOLTMAN President, and choosing as the Finance Committee G. N. Hermann, Charles Schulz, Jacob Seebacher, Jacob Kochler, and Claus Puckhofer.

A wealthy gentleman in this City, well known in commercial circles, gave the choice recently to his son, on coming of age, as to what present he should have. The young man decided that it should be a gift of $500 to the Children's Aid Society to send homeless children to homes in the West. The gift has been received by the Treasurer of the Society.

At a meeting of the incorporators of the Homeopathic Surgical Hospital on Saturday evening, the following gentlemen were elected officers: President, S. H. Wales, Esq; Vice-President, Geo. W. Clarke; Superintendent, J. W. Dowling, M. D.; Secretary, L. Halliock, M. D.; Treasurer, Carroll Dunham, M. D.; Surgeon, Wm. Tod Helmuth, M. D.

PATRICK CONKLIN, twenty-six years of age, who lives in Fortieth-street, near Tenth-avenue, last evening walked down Fortieth-street to the North River, where he deliberately jumped overboard. He was seen, however, and two men belonging to a canal-boat putting off in a small boat rescued him. He was given in charge to the Police, by whom he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

The number of arrests reported by the Police for the week ending Feb. 25 was 390.

On Saturday last the residence of G. T. PEARS, on Gates-avenue, was burglariously entered and robbed of clothing and jewelry to the value of $78.

A fire occurred yesterday evening at No. 257 Grand-street, Williamsburg, occupied as a clothing-store; damage to the building and stock, $10,500; fully insured.

STATEN ISLAND.

GEORGE F. THOMAE, President of the Seamen's Savings Bank, and Trustee of the Seamen's Retreat, died, on Friday last, at his residence, No. 32 East Thirty-fifth-street, at the age of 70.

A sacred concert was given, yesterday, at the old Episcopal Church on Richmond-street. The music was given by the members of the German and other choirs of the Island. The proceeds go for the benefit of the church.

A miserable-looking youth named PATRICK GERALD, was sent to the County Jail, yesterday, by Judge KILPATRICK, on charge of feloniously assaulting a companion, named FRED. WILSON, with a brick, inflicting a serious wound.

LONG ISLAND.

The land-owners of Ronkonkoma are stocking the lake with fish.

The dam of Carpenter's mill-pond, Glenwood, was completely destroyed by the late storm.

The Sea Cliff Grove (Glen Cove) Camp Meeting Association fixes the capital stock at $150,000, or 1,500 shares at $100 each.

The steamer *Artisan* will commence her regular trips for the season between Sag Harbor and New-York today. The steamer is in first-class order.

The Congregational Society of Orient have extended a call to Rev. GEORGE MERRILL, of Medina, N. Y., at a salary of $1,200 per annum.

This morning the County Court of Queens County convenes at North Hempstead, Judge ARMSTRONG presiding. The number of criminal cases on the calendar is large.

Freeport is doing a large oyster business. Fourteen tons were shipped from that port in one day, and on Friday over $1,000 worth were shipped by the South Shore Railroad.

The residents of Babylon and Amityville are dissatisfied with the division line of the town of Huntington, claiming that it should be further north. By the present division they estimate their loss at $75,000.

The inhabitants of Hempstead are considerably excited over the question of erecting a new school-house. The majority of the people are in favor of repairing the present building, which is in a very dilapidated condition.

The annual election of officers for the various towns of Queens and Suffolk Counties will take place on Monday, March 2, at which Supervisors, Justices of the Peace, Town Clerks, Collectors and Constables, &c., will be elected.

The greatest excitement exists throughout Queens County over the decision of the Supervisors locating the Court-house at Mineola. The movement will be opposed at Albany, on the ground that the action of the Supervisors is illegal.

The Huntington town farm was sold, on Friday, to EGBERT REEVES, at $9,500. There was only one bid. It will be remembered that the Poor-house was burned some time ago, and all the poor were transferred to the County Poor-house.

WILLIAM CROOKER, who escaped from the Queens County Jail some three months since, where he was awaiting trial on a charge of burglary, was recaptured on Saturday by Detective LEARY, of Kings County, and returned to his old quarters.

The machinery and fixtures of the steel factory on the beach, opposite West Hampton, have been sold, the attempt to manufacture steel from the fine iron-ore sand of the sea-shore having proved a failure. It is estimated that about $100,000 has been sunk in the establishment of this and similar enterprises.

The inlet between the main and outer beaches at Rockaway is rapidly filling up, by the breaking through of a new inlet further east. The water does not flow through the old inlet with sufficient force to carry away the sand, and persons can now walk to the outer beach, except at high tide, where formerly large boats could sail as low water.

The fraudulent practice of putting wood in bales of hay has greatly excited the indignation of Long Island farmers. To such an extent has this game been carried on at Bushwick, where thousands of bales thus manufactured are in store, that the farmers are obliged to go to North River for their supplies. In some of these bales, weighing 135 pounds, fifty pounds of wood have been found.

NEW-JERSEY.

JOHN BENNETT and four others were arrested in Newark, on Saturday evening, on suspicion of being professional pick-pockets.

Col FRED. COOPER, of Jersey City, is confined to his house by serious illness, the result of his services in the army during the rebellion.

Sneak-thieves entered the house of Mrs. FREDERICK SMITH, on Belmont-avenue, Jersey City, on Saturday evening, and secured goods valued at $200.

The carpenter-shop of JOSEPH WALKER, at Communipaw and Madison avenues, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The origin of the fire is not known.

Yesterday morning, a crowd of colored men engaged in a fight, at the corner of Spruce and Charlton streets, Newark, during which ANDREW BAKER was stabbed in the thigh. One of the gang was arrested and held for examination.

THOMAS FREHER died in Jersey City yesterday from injuries received on Saturday by a blasting accident. FREHER did not obey the danger-signal given by the blasting party, and was struck in the head by a piece of rock, which fractured the skull.

Minor Crimes.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, an affray occurred at No. 14 Baxter-street, during which THOS. COSGROVE stabbed LOUIS OLMSTEAD in the right side of the neck, causing a severe wound. The assailant was arrested, and, being arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, was committed for trial.

GEO. REDWITH, who lives at No. 548 Broome-street, became engaged in a fight early yesterday morning in Cherry-street, near Catherine, during which he was stabbed by a man named MCKENNA, twice in the back, once in the left cheek, and twice in the head, but none of the hurts were thought to be of a fatal character. The assailant escaped.

ALBERT GARDNER, who resides at the corner of Elizabeth and Hester streets, was found insensible, yesterday morning, in Vesey-street, from a blow from a loaded club, given him by a man named MCCARTY. He was taken to Park Hospital, where it was found that his injury was not serious.

MARY O'BRIEN, of No. 232 Mott-street, was found yesterday morning in Forty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue, suffering from a severe cut on the head which had been inflicted by some person unknown. She was taken home.

HORATIO F. THURBER, of No. 18 Charlton-street, was committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING on a charge of stealing $50 from the money-drawer of WM. L. WASHBURN, 4 Cortlandt-street. He was seen to take the money by WASHBURN, who, supposing it was a joke, requested him to put it back, but THURBER denied that he had taken it.

JOHN CAMPBELL was committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING on a charge of beating ANN DUNN with a bottle during an affray in No. 213 Mott-street on Saturday night. ROBERT M. ALLASON was committed by the same Magistrate for attempting to stab JAMES S. COWAN, of No. 370 Greenwich-street.

Incendiarism and Attempted Murder.

A Miss BROWN, living at Miller's Place, Westbury, Long Island, while walking in the rear of her father's barn on Saturday, found a note containing a plan to burn the Presbyterian Church and school-house. The note had been dropped evidently by the conspirators, one of whom, by the reading of the note, was to have been paid $60 for applying the match. Miss BROWN, on reading the contents of the note, started for the house, but had proceeded only a few paces when she was shot at by some unknown person, who was concealed behind a hedge a few rods from her. A watch has been placed over the church and school-house, with the hope of discovering the incendiary.

Outrage in a Drinking Saloon.

Last evening two unknown men entered the saloon at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue, where they demanded drinks. While being served, without any provocation whatever, both of them fell upon SAMUEL GREGORY, the barkeeper, and beat him until he was dangerously injured. They then left the place, without attempting to commit any robbery, and escaped before their victim could give an alarm. GREGORY was taken to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was taken home.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—J. H. Pettinger, wife and son, Mrs. Buchanan, D. D. Buchanan, Mrs. Smith and daughter, Mrs. L. C. Wharton, Edmund Livingston, W. F. Dow, P. B. Blackstone, Fred. Smith, C. B. Siders, J. S. Stegrell, E. H. Johnson, M. O'Connor, P. Friedenbey, D. Greenfield, W. N. Purdy, S. B. Amory, S. B. Treat, N. Davis, and 4 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:38 | Sun sets.....5:49 | Moon rises.8:09
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:59 | Gov. Island..9:48 | Hell Gate..11:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 25.

Arrived.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Rio Janeiro Jan. 21, and St. Thomas Feb. 15, with coffee to Wm. R. Garrison. Jan. 30, 14 miles N. E. from Pernambuco, exchanged signals with bark Corea, (of Boston,) hence for Kalama; Feb. 20 to 22, in the Gulf Stream, experienced severe gales from N. to N. W., with heavy sea and considerable fog. N. of Absecom.

Steam-ship Equator, Pendleton, New-Orleans Feb. 15, and South-west Pass 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; 20th inst., lat. 28 18, spoke brig W. H. Prescott, bound N.; 23d, 20 miles N. of Hatteras, in the Gulf Stream, passed a small can buoy painted black: same day signalized a brig showing a blue and white pennant.

Steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans Feb. 18 and South-west Pass 19th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Feb. 21, lat. 28, lon. 79 50, passed ship Golconda, (Br.,) bound N.; 22d, lat. 30 24, lon. 79 40, passed schr. Ocean Pearl, bound N.

Steam-ship United States, Crowell, New-Orleans Feb. 18 and South-west Pass 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Feb. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Orpheus, (of Boston,) Smith, Whampoa Nov. 17, with tea and matting to Frederick Baker. Passed Anjier Nov. 3, in company with bark Havilah, (Br.,) from Shanghae, for New-York.

Ship Anne Lauty Banfield, (of Scilly,) Sherris, Hong Kong Sept. 23, with mdse. to Olyphant & Co.

Bark Silas Fish, Sawyer, Liverpool 65 da., with mdse. to J. D. Fish & Co.

Bark Idea, (Ital.,) Romano, Trieste 85 da., with mdse. to Dutilh & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark W. A. Farnworth, (of Singapore,) Freeman, Singapore Nov. 14, with mdse. to Frederick Baker.

Brig S. V. Nichols, (of St. John, N. B.,) Chase, Matanzas 12 da., with sugar to order—vessel to J. Rionda.

Brig Branch, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Wyman, Anguilla 18 da., with salt to G. Wessels—vessel to order.

Brig Aquidneck, Bigley, Inagua 19 da., with railroad iron to Great Western Insurance Co.—vessel to Penniston & Co.

Brig V. H. Hill, (of Provincetown,) Whorf, Gonaives 17 da., with logwood and coffee to H. Becker—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Morris, Aguadilla, P. R., 16 da., with coffee to J. Y. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Master; left no vessels; Feb. 21, lat. 34 50, lon. 72, observed a schr. about 3 miles to the windward, with a signal of distress flying; at 8 A. M. the schr. sunk; in a short time a boat containing the Captain and crew, (5 in number,) of the schr., General Banks, of and from Boston for Savannah, with a cargo of guano, came alongside; took them on board and brought them to this port.

Brig S. T. Holbrook, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Frisbie, Port-au-Prince 24 days, with coffee and logwood to Wilson & Asmus—vessel to E. H. Trumbull.

Brig Nancy Ross, (of Halifax,) McLellan, Port-au-Platte 20 da., and 16 ds from East Harbor, T. I., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Lines & Crosby. Feb. 10 saw a bark or brig ashore on Cacos Reef with all her masts and yards standing; appeared to have just gone ashore; wreckers were alongside of her.

Schr. Mary E. Smith, (of Philadelphia,) Smith, Matanzas 12 da., with sugar to Frank & Fischer—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. J. F. Albuerger, Carson, Fernandina, Fla., 12 da., via Hampton Roads 4 da., with lumber to Watts, Malone & Son—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Charleston 10 da., with cotton and rice to Evans, Ball & Co. Has had heavy N. and N. W. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Carrie Douglass, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Ludlow, Port-au-Prince, 24 da. with logwood and coffee to Wilson & Asmus—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Henry Parker, (of Jersey City,) Beers, Demerara, 22 da. with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Antelope, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Barker, St. Kitts 21 da., with salt to G. Wessels—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. M. E. Femerick, Dasey, Jacksonville 11 da., via Hampton Roads 4 da., with lumber to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. James Jones, Hilton, Jacksonville 12 da., with lumber to Pelig Nelson—vessel to master.

Schr. Madcap, (of Brixham,) Varwell, Palermo, 64 da. with fruit to order—vessel to George F. Bully.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Baltimore, with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Sarah Purves, Lisle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Laurel, Chapman, New-London, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Emily B. Wharton, Bonsall, Lewistown, Del.

Schr. Daniel R. Burton, Moore, Milton, Del.

Schr. Maria Hearn, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Long, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Rambler, Bissett, Virginia.

Schr. C. Hall, Burbage, Lewiston, Del.

SAILED.—Steam-ship Atlantic, for Liverpool; barks Oceanic, for Genoa; Benefactor, for Hong Kong; brigs Telegraph, for Hamburg; Curacao, for Curacao; M. A. Barry, for Cardenas.

WIND—Sundown, Fresh, N. W., Clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 25—Arr, steamers Oriental, from Savannah; Neptune, from New-York; barks Mariano, from Manila; Edith, from Singapore; brig Rome, from Turk's Island; schrs. Druid, from St. John; T. R. Wooster, Rennard, from Jacksonville.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24—Cld, steamer South Carolina, for New-York. Off the port, ships Meta, from Madeira; Architect, from Teneriffe. Sld, brig Silas, for New-York; schrs. F. Merwin, for Boston; Constitution, for Jacksonville; Allen, for Baltimore; Leonanas, for Porto Rico; Daylight, for the West Indies; Harriet Baker, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 24—Arr, Saturday, steam-ships Seminole, from Boston; today, General Barnes, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 16, by schr. Henry Baker, in lat. 33 50, lon. 71 40, schr. Starlight, hence for Cienfuegos.

Feb. 12, by ship Orpheus, in lat. 25 21, lon. 69 33, bark Grace, from New-Britain for Boston.

Feb. 4, by brig S. T. Holbrook, in lat. 25, lon. 74 10, passed ship Webster, steering E.; at same time passed schr. H. Curtis, of Harrington, bound S. Feb. 12, lat. 26 40, lon. 73, brig Hattie Durkee, from Philadelphia for Cienfuegos.

Foreign Ports.

DEMERARA, Feb. 2—In port, brigs Chesapeake, for Baltimore, to sail Feb. 3; Scotland, for New-York, idg.; schrs. May Morn, for New-York, to sail Feb. 3; G. P. Gerrish, Hortensia, and Abbott Dawrence, wtg.

GONAIVES, Feb. 7—In port, schr. A. Myrick, for Boston in 6 ds.

STUYVESANT
SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
CORNER 3d-avenue and 7th-street,
OPPOSITE 7TH REGIMENT ARMORY.
DIVIDE YOUR RISKS
In case of large fires or sudden riots, the location of these vaults is considered the best in the city. Rental of safes $15 to $100 per year.
DANIEL F. TYLER, Sec. EBN'R BRADLESTON, Pres.

REMOVAL
OF

SCALE WAREHOUSE
TO
No. 311 Broadway.
THE R

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6377. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Conkling Calls for the Recommendations to Office.

Debate on the Resolutions by Trumbull and Morton.

The Sumner Preamble and Resolution on the Sale of Arms.

Frelinghuysen Asks Sumner to Retract His Accusations.

The House Appoint a Committee for Immediate Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—One of the most curious exhibitions that has been seen in the Senate for many a day was given during the morning hour today by Mr. TRUMBULL, aided by Parson TIPTON. He who is so willing to foster charges which, if true, would sully other men's official characters, who courts investigation for others, when a proposition was made to call on the President for certain transcripts of departmental records which would establish the truth of what he had publicly stated in debate was not true, to wit, that he never clung to the skirts of power, and did not believe he had secured five appointments to office in five years, he opposed it with such passion and eagerness as to give by his manner the strongest evidence against his own honesty in this particular. In a colloquy with Mr. MORTON last Friday, alluding to a statement by the latter that he had been informed that TRUMBULL had made 108 recommendations to office during this Administration. Mr. TRUMBULL said, I should like to see some evidence of that. I should like to see who it is that has recommended people to office. I hope the Senator will offer a resolution, and let us see the recommendations of persons to office by Senators. Mr. MORTON—If the Senator will offer it I will vote for it. Mr. TRUMBULL—I want some evidence of this assertion. I say the statement is not true. So Mr. CONKLING offered a resolution which would produce just the evidence Mr. TRUMBULL professed to be so anxious to have. He proposed to call for a statement from the President with reference to the States of New-York, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska, of the number of recommendations for appointments to and removals from office made to the present Administration, so far as can be ascertained by the Senators from those States, and the action taken on such recommendations. Mr. TRUMBULL, instead of hailing this resolution as one would expect, went into a rage at the very reading of it. What right, says he, has anybody to go prowling about the Departments after information to convict Senators? Who was it that was sneaking about the Departments on this business? What if he had made recommendations to office, whose business was that but his own? Mr. TRUMBULL sickened at a dose of his own medicine; the great reform preacher did not want to know "how it was himself." When the microscope is turned on these men the country sees they are no better, no more perfect, no more virtuous than other men. Altogether Mr. TRUMBULL'S very painful exhibition today showed that he is painfully lacking in the very first quality of an investigator—that of clean hands. He and Parson TIPTON began the practice of parliamentary tactics to defeat the resolution. They are going to try to load it down with amendments and provisos till, if passed, it can do them no harm. They confess by this action that they have clung to the skirts of power as long as possible, and now fear that their professions to the contrary will be proved false. The resolution will undoubtedly pass in some form to secure the information sought, and its revelations will show some strange things in view of the reckless charges that have been made about the use of patronage. Mr. MORTON, in the remarks he was making when the morning hour ended, alluded to the unusual and persistent efforts and demands made by Mr. TRUMBULL to get his own son appointed Assessor of Montana Territory, which history will, itself, make an interesting illustration of the need of reforming the reformers.

THE HOUSE.

The Democrats again succeeded in filibustering the Civil Rights bill over another week in the House today. It is conceded that in its present state they can contrive to postpone action for a number of weeks to come. When a vote is finally reached, there are a number of Republicans who will not support the bill. But as it now stands it serves one good purpose; its legislative position blocks all that hasty, dangerous legislation which gets through in the morning hour of Mondays.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The House today manifested a determination to do away with any necessity for general amnesty bill by removing political disabilities by means of special bills. Mr. WHITELY, of Georgia, offered a bill relieving several hundreds in his Congressional District, and having signified his willingness to accept similar bills as amendments, they were hurried in by the representatives of every Southern State to the number of nearly fifty. A rough estimate puts the number of names presented at two thousand. When this thing had been going on until the clerk's desk was piled nearly half a foot deep, Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested an amendment removing disabilities from all the rest of mankind. It was understood that no names were sent up save those of persons who had applied for amnesty, but Mr. CONGER was in tribulation lest JEFF. DAVIS' name had been smuggled into the list, and Mr. MAYNARD insisted, with a pertinacity which became ludicrous, that all the names should be read. Having passed this wholesale bill and being in a mood for it, the House, at the request of Mr. YOUNG, took up and passed a special amnesty bill which came from the Senate last session, and which removes disabilities from 3,624 persons. A few more Mondays of equally expeditious work and there will be nobody left to be benefited by the Amnesty bill which is hanging fire in the Senate.

GENERAL BABCOCK.

How this world is given to lying, is not a new saying, either when applied to the world in which we live or the *World* newspaper. But it has received a fresh illustration in that paper's reckless accusation against Gen. BABCOCK to the effect that he holds and receives the pay of four district offices. The records of the Treasury show to the *World* or any other investigator the simple fact that Gen. BABCOCK has never received any pay save that of his position as Major of Engineers, although performing ably and faithfully the duties of two positions beside the civil duties to which he devotes but a small portion of his time, viz.: those of Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, and Chief Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct, which positions are by law required to be filled by an engineer officer of the army, who is not allowed to receive extra pay therefor. It would be a great day for the service, civil and military, if it could have all officers as hard working, as painstaking and as honorable as Gen. BABCOCK.

REDUCTION OF TARIFF.

Today being Monday, and anything and everything being in order, two more attempts were made to precipitate and embarrass the action of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. COX, with the remark that it was time the House showed its free tendencies, offered a resolution instructing the Committee to report a bill reducing the tariff on pig-iron to $5 or less, and called for the yeas and nays. The resolution was defeated by the unexpectedly decisive vote of 74 yeas to 99 nays. Subsequent events partially explained it. All the Pennsylvania Democrats voted against it, as a matter of course, and so did many Democrats from the South. Soon after Mr. LEECH, a North Carolina Democrat, introduced another resolution, declaring that it is the sense of the House that the interests of the country demand a uniform tax of sixteen cents on manufactured tobacco. For this all the Protectionists voted, and it became very apparent that they and the tobacconists had formed a coalition. In spite of this union of forces, the resolution was lost by 80 to 82, not two-thirds. And this effort to take $16,000,000 out of the Treasury failed. It was noticed that Democrats who had voted for free tea and coffee, free coal and salt, and reduced tariff on iron, voted also for this tobacco measure. If there is no revision of the tariff this year it will be because these Democrats who vote for free-trade bills vote also to sweep away all the internal taxes.

THE SALE OF ARMS.

A great crowd, the largest of the season, gathered at the Senate today, and the Senate floor was packed with indy spectators, who were present in greater numbers than on any previous day. Mr. NYE and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN occupied the Senate today, the former with a purely political speech, after Mr. TRUMBULL, who did not allude to the sale of arms, and the latter, addressing himself directly to the resolution, sarcastically expressing the hope that such a course would not be considered out of order. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN considered that the demand for investigation rested upon two charges that had been made. The first was the charge of fraud based upon the alleged discrepancy between the accounts of the War and Treasury Departments. He inquired why it was that when it had been admitted that there was a complete explanation for this difference that had been pointed out, that the charge of fraud still remained in SCHURZ'S last speech? SCHURZ interrupted to explain that the difference between the amount which our Government received for the arms and what France paid, which had mysteriously disappeared, was the ground upon which he now sustained charges of fraud. This appeared to Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN a very slender reason to hold up such grave charges. The other ground for demanding an investigation was upon the question of our violation of neutral obligations. He deprecated this attempt and regarded it as unpatriotic. Everybody ought to unite in making a case for our own country against the whole world. Alluding to the remark about the General Order business, which SCHURZ thinks so perfect, and has repeated so many times, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN showed that the power was higher than the Secretary of the Treasury, which SCHURZ insinuated was the President, was in fact the law. It was law that made the bondsmen of Collectors responsible for the performance of this business, and the Collectors had held that the regulations must be approved by themselves, and could not be made or overruled by the Treasury Department. If this was wrong it was SCHURZ, rather than the President, who was to blame, since to him had been committed a previous investigation of the subject, and he had not pointed out legislation which would have brought about the change which the President had no power to make. SCHURZ began his usual tactics of frivolous interruption, but he was reminded of the proper bounds to be observed, and he took the merited rebuke, and made no manifestations except a nervous uneasiness lest he should not succeed in getting the floor for a reply. He was on his feet the instant Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN sat down, but even then Mr. WRIGHT was ahead, and secured the floor for a speech to-morrow, to SCHURZ'S evident discomfiture.

THE RESOLUTION IN HOUSE.

But it has remained for the House to put the finishing stroke on the despicable proceedings of the Schurz cabal in the Senate, and demonstrate to the country the utter causelessness of the attack so persistently and virulently pushed. The party in the House is loyal. There are no divisions there, no Presidential candidates to make capital for themselves, so Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, today quietly offered Mr. SUMNER'S resolution, divested of its malignant preamble, authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to proceed with the investigation into the sales of arms, &c., with power to send for persons and papers, hold open sessions, which was passed unanimously and without debate. The Committee is composed of Messrs. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, BARBER, of Wisconsin, and SNYDER, of Arkansas, Republicans; and ACKER, of Pennsylvania, and KINSELLA, of New-York, Democrats. Mr. WILLIAMS, Chairman, has called a meeting of the Committee for to-morrow morning, and the investigation will proceed forthwith. Subpœnas will at once be issued for Secretary of War, ORVILLE E. CHIP, Chief of Ordnance, CHAMBERLIN, the informer, SUMNER, and SCHURZ. The Senate can go on with its debate, and the House will do the business.

MONTANA.

The Legislature of Montana has sent a memorial to the Delegate of the Territory, Mr. CLAGGETT, to be presented to Congress, which asks that the Yellowstone Basin and the Geyser region, with boundaries, as surveyed by Dr. HAYDEN and his party, be set apart as a public park, for the benefit of the people of the United States. Gov. POTTS, of Montana, arrived here today, having been five weeks in making the trip.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

The Chicago Committee were before the Finance Committee of the Senate today, and the passage of the Chicago Relief bill was strongly advocated by Messrs. OGDEN and SCAMMON. Gov. BROSS, Mr. Coburn, of Chicago, and Dr. Buck, of Aurora, Senators Chandler and Ferry, of Michigan, were present, and the Committee will meet again to-morrow to hear them in opposition to the bill.

THE DAILY PATRIOT.

It is reliably stated that the new managers of the *Daily Patriot*, of this City, the Democratic organ here, have determined to so change the course of the paper in respect to public officials as to abandon entirely the system of reckless attack and accusation without evidence, which is so characteristic of Democratic papers generally. This is taking very high ground for a partizan journal on that side of politics, but it is a step which will be warmly approved among those who admire decent journalism.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

SETH J. COMLY, to be Collector of Customs at Philadelphia; JAMES ATKINS, Collector of Customs at Savannah; G. P. DAVIS, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania; Perry Hannah, Receiver of Public Moneys, at Traverse City, Mich.; WM. T. GOODWILL, Register of the Land Office at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Consuls—R. S. Kendall, of Connecticut, at Brindisi; Robert H. Lecse, of Pennsylvania, at Taranto, Italy; L. H. Hall, of Michigan, at Valencia, Spain; J. Maurice Duke, at San Salvador.

Postmasters—E. W. Boughton at Wellington, Ohio; B. Thomas at Circleville, Ohio; S. T. Holmes at Wichita, Kansas; A. J. Sherwood at Thayer, Kansas; Mrs. S. E. Edwards at Shawneetown, Ill.; J. H. Moore at El Paso, Ill.; John A. Colton at Belvidere, Ill.; Wm. Ormstenstock at Marshall, Texas; R. V. Mills at Sherman, Texas; V. P. Colwell at Naracota, Texas; A. M. Wheeler at Danville, Va.; Davis Goddard at Orange, Mass.

NEW-ORLEANS SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Three weeks will probably elapse before the New-Orleans Special Committee will make their report, all the testimony not having yet been written out. It is not likely that any legislation will be suggested further than that the election for members of Congress and of the Legislature of Louisiana take place on the same day as the Presidential election, which, it is thought, may in some degree guard against frauds.

SHIP-LIGHTS.

The Collector of Customs of Baltimore forwards the report of Lieut. MOORE, commanding the revenue steamer *Bronx*, calling attention to the importance of the rules prescribed by the Department in the matter of the lights to be carried by vessels, and to the fact that many vessels are in the habit of allowing their lights to burn out before daylight. He also states that on the 11th inst., in Chesapeake Bay, off Sharp's Island, we passed a number of empty barrels, and among them the upper part of the cabin of a vessel, and in a locker therein he found the license of the sloop *Caroline*, of Crisfield. Nothing has been heard of her except this, and it may be that she was run down while navigating the bay without a light.

PENDING COURT-MARTIAL.

CHARLES A. WASHBURN, formerly Minister to Paraguay, has arrived, thirty-seven days from California by rail. His presence here is in connection with the Court-martial, which he says will convene at an early day, to try Admirals GODON and DAVIS for their conduct while respectively in command of the South Atlantic Squadron when Mr. WASHBURN was Minister at Paraguay.

ALBANY MATTERS.

Reassembling of the Legislature—Evening Session of Both Houses—Fair Prospect for the Charter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday Evening, Feb. 26, 1872.—The Legislature assembled this evening, after the week's recess, with a quorum in both Houses. Among the new bills introduced was one by Senator O'BRIEN, to widen Nassau-street five feet on the west side, between Fulton and Ann streets. The Senate passed the bill amending the Militia law so as to authorize the enrollment of colored citizens by a vote of 19 to 1, Senator LORD, Democrat, of Rochester, voting no. In the Assembly a large number of remonstrances against legislative interference with the management of the Erie Railroad were presented, showing that the Erie Ring have not been idle during the recess. Several counter petitions were also presented asking for the repeal of the Classification act, and Mr. HUSTED introduced a new bill for the same purpose. A large portion of the session of the Assembly was consumed in the discussion of Mr. MORTON'S bill for the protection of gas companies, which requires the companies to supply gas of a certain specified quality and of an illuminating power not less than 14½ candles, under a penalty of fine and imprisonment. Mr. MOSELEY, of Kings, earnestly advocated the bill and offered an amendment, which was adopted, prohibiting gas companies from demanding deposits for rent of meters or as security for the payment of bills. An amendment offered by Mr. MORTON was also adopted—that no company should refuse to furnish gas to an applicant by reason of the failure of a previous occupant of the same premises to pay his bills. ALVORD and TOM FIELDS interposed the old objection, which is always made to every attempt to protect gas consumers against extortion, that the bill was unconstitutional, and at their request was recommitted, but with instructions that it should be reported back to the House in eight days. The speedy passage of the Seventy's charter is considered almost certain by its friends, although a strong effort will be made when it comes up for a third reading to recommit, with instructions to amend by providing for two Boards in the Common Council, and for the retention in office of Controller GREEN and Commissioner VAN NORT. It is alleged that Mr. TILDEN will support the motion to recommit, but it stands small chance of success. Among the members of the Committee of Seventy now here are Hon. JNO. WHEELER, Gov. SALOMON, ROBERT HOE, CHAS. WATROUS and JAMES L. STEWART. Mr. VAN NORT is also here, as is supposed, in opposition of the charter. Senator AMOS, Chairman of the Wood Investigating Committee, is seriously ill at home, which will cause a further delay in the report of the Committee, that was to have been made this evening. A large number of New-York and Brooklyn men arrived in late train from New-York this evening, among whom are Jackson S. Schultz, Jos. Blumenthal and C. D. Vermilye, of the Committee of Seventy; Archibald Bliss, District-Attorney Tracey and Ex-Senator Pierce, of Brooklyn, and Wm. Hawe, Jr., Thos. E. Stewart, Jas. W. Richmond, Gilbert E. Dean, Gen. Merritt, John Morrissey, D. D. Conover, Michael Farrell, Gen. Spinola and Mark Lanagan, of New-York.

A.

THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

Interesting Correspondence between Collector Arthur and Secretary Boutwell.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The following correspondence has just been promulgated:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 23, 1872.

SIR: It seems to me that a complete reorganization of the General Order system cannot be made without some legislation. The Committee of the Senate which is investigating the matter will doubtless make some recommendations on the subject. Without, at present, expressing an opinion upon all the points upon which legislation may be desirable, I suggest that it should be provided by law that as a rule no steam-ship should discharge cargo under General Order within less than two full business days after its arrival exclusive of the day of entry; but if the agent of the steamship desires to avail himself of the privilege granted by the law of 1854 to discharge immediately upon arrival, where that right is reserved in the bill of lading, that course should be permitted, but only on condition that the steam-ship company should pay all the expense caused to the importer by such action. The steam-ship companies now, as a matter of convenience to the merchants, allow the General Order charges for all goods sent to the warehouse within forty-eight hours after arrival. But the custom should be made a requirement of law, and the payment be made by the steam-ship company directly to the warehouseman, without reference to legislation. However, if it is desired to maintain the following changes in the existing system may properly be made. I propose to divide the water-front of the City into districts, making four or more upon the North River, and five upon the East River, in New-York, and to designate one warehouse of "class 3" in each district to which all goods removed under General Order from vessels landing within the district shall be sent. I propose also to designate six or more similar warehouses in Brooklyn, and one at Hunter's Point. In addition to these, I propose to permit the several steam-ship companies to select any "class 3," store located in the district in which their ships land as the warehouse for the storage of unclaimed goods arriving by their vessels respectively, subject, however, to the single condition that neither the steam-ship company, nor any person connected with it, shall have any interest in, or control over the warehouse so designated. By this system warehouses will in all cases be provided within a short distance of the place of landing of their goods. The expense of cartage will be reduced, all danger of crowding and confusion will be avoided, and the wishes of the steamship companies will be consulted so far as is consistent with the interests of the Government. I am aware that some of the steam-ship companies will desire to be allowed to designate warehouses owned or controlled by them. In some cases such a permission would be of advantage to them, but it seems to me that any system which continues the control of the carrier over imported goods after they leave the ship, affords undue facility for frauds upon the Government, and increased difficulty in its detection.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant,
C. A. ARTHUR, Collector.

Hon. G. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

The following letter was written today:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.

SIR: I laid your letter of the 23d inst. before the President, and I am authorized to say that he approves the main features of your plan for the storage of General Order goods at the port of New-York. The change should be made with as little delay as the nature of the case will permit. In the reorganization of the General Order business, political influences and personal interests should be set aside. Having first made the rights of the Government secure, it is the President's wish that the work shall be so arranged and conducted as to give the largest facilities to merchants with the least possible cost. The details of the organization must be left to your judgment. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

To Hon. CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Collector of Customs, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Senators PRATT, HARLAN and CASSERLY, members of the New-York Custom-house Investigating Committee, met this morning, but there being no quorum adjourned till Monday next, unless sooner convened by the Chairman, Senators BAYARD and HOWE, in addition to those above named. The last named Senator has nearly recovered from his illness and expects soon to resume his seat in the Senate. Senator STEWART is still absent from Washington. Senator BUCKINGHAM writes that he was able to leave his bed on Friday, and expects to reach here to-morrow. A meeting of the Committee may possibly be called for Thursday, when preliminaries will be taken for the examination of Ex-Collector MURPHY and Gens. BABCOCK and PORTER.

Burning of Five Children in a Farm-House in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 26.—The house of HENRY SPINNEY, in Argyle, Yarmouth County, was burned on the 17th inst., and his five children perished in the flames. Mr. and Mrs. SPINNEY were absent on a visit, and the only adult person left to protect the children was their grandmother, who is insane. SPINNEY saw the flames, and made every effort to rescue the children, but was driven back by the fire. The remains of two of the children were found in a position showing that they nearly effected their escape. The grandmother was found asleep and dragged out alive.

FRANCE AND THE LEGITIMISTS.

The Excitement at Antwerp Increasing—The Comte de Chambord Still Receiving Deputations—Diplomatic Changes.

ANTWERP, Feb. 26.—The Comte de CHAMBORD refuses to publish the manifesto of the Monarchists in the French National Assembly, which was brought here by Count MONTS. Deputations from a number of French towns arrived this morning, and were received by the Comte DE CHAMBORD. The streets of the city are again thronged today by citizens and strangers, and great excitement prevails. Notwithstanding the order prohibiting the congregating of crowds, several gatherings have taken place this morning, and a number of affrays have occurred between the Clericals and Liberals. The *gendarmes* were compelled to charge upon and disperse the assemblages, and several persons were wounded.

LATER.—The excitement throughout the city is increasing. The citizens have armed themselves with cudgels, and are making the most threatening demonstrations against the strangers. The authorities apprehend serious disturbances, and are making extensive preparations to suppress rioting.

EVENING.—A deputation from the city of Metz arrived here to-day, and were received by the Comte DE CHAMBORD. Deputations from other places continue to arrive.

Noisy and hostile crowds are promenading the streets, but there has been no serious rioting. Collisions between the citizens and strangers are immediately stopped by the Police, and all large crowds are dispersed.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The *Temps* says the French bishops secretly encourage the Legitimists in their efforts to bring about the restoration of monarchy in France.

It is now reported that Mr. H. FOURNIER, the present Minister of France at Stockholm, will be transferred to Rome.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Internationals—The Thanksgiving Ceremonies Today—London Crowded by People from the Country.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. GLADSTONE, replying to an inquiry made by Mr. COCHRANE, admitted that Her Majesty's Government had exchanged communications with foreign Governments in regard to the International Society.

MIDNIGHT.—An army of workmen are engaged to-night in completing the preparations for the Thanksgiving celebration to-morrow; much has yet to be done for the decoration of the streets through which the procession is to pass, as the work is being carried out on a colossal scale. Dense crowds of people are collected at the street corners witnessing the preparations. At some of the principal points of attraction the pressure is so great that several persons have been injured, and it is reported that two were crushed to death. The Police are making every exertion to prevent accidents and keep the spectators from interfering with the workmen, who can hardly finish their labors before the hour for the starting of the procession. The city has for the past two weeks been filling up with strangers, and is now overflowing. The railway trains yesterday and today, although doubled and trebled in number and length on all the lines, have been crowded with passengers. The suburban population is pouring in at every avenue, and it is estimated that to-morrow a million human beings will be temporarily added to the population of the metropolis.

HAYTI.

Burning of Port-au-Prince Denied—Tranquility Said to be Restored.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Advices of a thoroughly reliable character have been received here denying absolutely the recent reports of outbreaks in Hayti and the partial destruction of the city of Port-au-Prince by fire on the 5th. These advices are to the 8th and 9th insts. Tranquility then prevailed, and gold had fallen from 350 to 250. The Germans had made no claim against the Government, and the latter had just paid to the French Chargé d'Affaires the sum of 2,000,000 francs indemnity, according to the Convention. The amnesty granted to political offenders by SAGET, instead of weakening his popularity, had increased it, and no new political arrests had been made.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

A Pennsylvania Farmer and His Wife Beaten to Death and the House Robbed.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, Penn., Feb. 26.—Last night a farmer named DANIEL KRAMER, residing about nine miles west of Auburn, Schuylkill County, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, was brutally murdered and his wife left for dead. Mr. KRAMER'S son, on entering his father's house this morning, found his mother on a bed with her skull fearfully fractured and still living, but unable to speak. The father was found a [illegible] 100 yards from the house, with his brains beaten out and frozen to the ground. No trace of the murderers has yet been discovered. The murderers robbed the house. Mrs. KRAMER cannot recover. The heavy club used to commit the bloody deed is in the hands of the authorities.

LATER.—Mrs. KRAMER has remained unconscious during the day, and no hopes are entertained for her recovery. The house was ransacked from top to bottom, and it is estimated that the robbers obtained from $800 to $1,000 in gold and silver and considerable paper money. The victims were each between the ages of fifty and sixty years. Another very aged lady, who was in the house at the time, and entirely deaf, was unmolested. KRAMER was a highly respectable farmer, and the tragedy has cast a deep gloom over the entire community. No clue to the murderers has yet been obtained.

ICE AT ST. LOUIS.

Several Steamers Crushed and Sunk by a Large Field of Floating Ice.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—A large field of very heavy ice came down the river between 7 and 8 o'clock this evening, and struck the steamer *R. J. Lockwood*, lying at Red River wharf. Nearly the whole starboard side of the steamer was crushed in. She careened over and now lies on her beam ends close to the bank. The *Silver Bow*, lying next to the *Lockwood*, was also struck and dragged from her moorings into the current, where she sank to her hurricane roof in the channel. A wharf-boat and the steamer *Minnie* were also somewhat injured. Both leak somewhat, and are kept clear by pumps. The *Lockwood* and *Silver Bow* are probably total wrecks. Both were owned by the Carter Red River Packet Company. The former was valued at $25,000, and insured for $18,000; the latter was valued at $38,000, and was insured for $25,000, but the policies ran out yesterday, and only one for $2,000 had been renewed. The *Silver Bow* was loading for Red River, and had about 400 tons of produce and general merchandize on board, valued at about $60,000. The *Lockwood* arrived today and had discharged her cargo. The ice was from a Mississippi river gorge.

THE JAPANESE.

Arrival of the Embassy at Chicago—Reception by the Mayor.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26.—The Japanese Embassy reached this City at 2:20 this afternoon, and were immediately escorted to their quarters at the Tremont House and Grand Central Hotel by a Committee of the Common Council, who had met them at Aurora, forty miles west of Chicago. In the Tremont House parlor, the leading members of the Embassy were met by Mayor MEDILL and a large number of city officials and leading citizens, who greeted them cordially. After a formal introduction, the Mayor welcomed the Orientals in a speech, in which he congratulated Japan upon the wisdom and sagacity of the present Emperor in leading other Oriental nations in the march of improvement, and expressing himself gratified that Japan chooses America as a model. Prince IWAKURA responded to the Mayor's address in a cordial and feeling manner. Minister DE LONG and the Japanese young ladies are quartered at the private residence of one of our citizens. To-morrow the Embassy will be taken in carriages and shown the city.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Milk is to be sold by ale and beer measure in Maine.

The Swedish colonists have cost Maine $11,968.

There are 182 patients in the Virginia Asylum for Colored Lunatics.

Efforts are being made to found a polytechnic school in New-Orleans.

The Lord Mayor of London, Mr. GIBBONS, has not been knighted. Who cares?

ALBERT E. RUSSELL, tax collector of Weld, Me., committed suicide there yesterday.

Maine proposes to abolish solitary confinement in her State prisons.

Gen. ORD is making a tour of Utah Territory to establish military posts.

The Louisville *Daily Ledger* appeared, yesterday afternoon, as an evening paper.

The Louisville Hotel was sold, yesterday, to the old managers, for $200,000.

The loss by the fire at Marcus Hook, Penn., yesterday, is $150,000, and the insurance $100,000.

The large sugar refinery of of BARTOL & BAKER, at Marcus Hook, Penn., was burned on Sunday.

ALEXANDER ROSS' rag carpet manufactory in Poughkeepsie, was burned last night. Loss, $5,000.

One of the buildings of the Saxonville (Mass.,) Woolen Company, was burned yesterday. Loss, $10,000.

The California Assembly refused, by a vote of 43 to 33, to exempt journalists from jury duty.

Gov. CALDWELL, of North Carolina, has offered $35,000 for the capture of LOWREY and his gang, and yet there are no takers.

The Democrats of Ohio have invited Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR, of Mississippi, to stump their State for them during the coming campaign.

The advocates of total abstinence compelled the closing of nearly all the liquor saloons in Philadelphia on Sunday.

Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, of this City, has subscribed $1,000 to the Woolsey fund of Yale College.

CHARD'S varnish factory, in Chelsea, Mass., was damaged by an incendiary fire, on Sunday, to the amount of $3,000.

In Lynn, Mass., on Sunday, a large wooden building, occupied by shoe manufacturers principally, was burned; loss about $15,500.

The bill regarding the execution of murderers passed the Kansas House yesterday, and awaits the Governor's signature.

A conference on the Apportionment bill in Kansas was appointed yesterday, but little hope of agreement is entertained.

The bullion product of Nevada in 1871 exceeded $22,000,000—nearly equal to the gold product of California.

The voluntary subscriptions to the French fund to pay the indemnity to Germany amounts to 23,000,000 francs.

The mill owned by the Columbian Manufacturing Company at High Bridge, New-Ipswich, N. H., was burned yesterday.

WM. TULL, baggage-master, injured on the Short-line Railroad, is lying in Louisville in a very critical condition.

The Police entered and searched an establishment of Jesuits in Posen, Prussia, recently, and seized a quantity of papers.

The largest sale of cotton ever made in Savannah, by any one firm, was made yesterday. Messrs. WILLIAM HENRY WOODS & Co. sold 3,561 bales for $350,000.

A colored woman is now living at Mossy Creek, Tenn., at the age of one hundred and six years. Twenty-five of her twenty-nine children survive.

A published letter from CHARLES D. HILDERBRAND, the Missouri outlaw, conveys the unpleasant news that the report of his death was false.

Philadelphia has sent away 6,290,588 gallons of petroleum since Jan. 1. This is 2,157,814 gallons more than during the same period in 1871.

The "mistake" of a druggist's clerk caused the death of the wife of Col. J. M. THORNBURGH, a young lady very highly esteemed, in Nashville, Tenn., on Friday.

The late Ex-Senator GRIMES bequeathed all his property to his widow and his and her relatives, with the exception of $10,000, given to a lady who was reared in his family.

Brandreth's pill factory at Sing Sing was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $10,000; fully insured. About 100 girls are thrown out of employment.

CHARLES LOEBER, a character of some note near Albany, committed suicide, on Sunday night, in a fit of despondency over the loss of some property.

The Union Pacific Railroad was again blockaded by snow at Salt Lake, on Sunday, and the storm is likely to close communication for some time.

Stone cutters have arrived at Westerly, R. I., for BATTERSON'S quarries, and work will be resumed in the cutting sheds on Tuesday morning.

JAMES DOHERTY, a well-known contractor of Boston, died on Sunday evening, having accidentally shot himself, several days ago, while loading a pistol.

The London Society for the Prevention of Vice has caused the suspension of the sheet known as the *Day's Doings*, and have secured a great reform in papers of a like character.

The first annual exhibition of the St. Louis Poultry Association opened last night in Mercantile Library, with 400 coops, containing over 2,000 fowls, in the hall.

OLIVER C. HALL, a well-known hotel-clerk in St. Louis, was adjudged of unsound mind yesterday, from softening of the brain, and a guardian appointed for him.

The men recently arrested at Van Wert, Ohio, have been fully identified as SCOTT and CHAREST, the Windsor Locks murderers, and they will be brought to Connecticut this week.

The Labor Reformers had a large meeting, last night, in Manchester, N. H., and were addressed by R. F. TREVELLICK, of Detroit, President of the National Labor Union.

A stranger, supposed to be from Milwaukee, shot himself at the National Hotel, in Minneota, Wis., on Sunday night. A letter left by him, and signed OSKAR HAMLET, gives disappointment in love as the reason for the act.

Capt. ROGERS, of Detroit, arrived at Memphis, Tenn., yesterday, with a requisition for JOHN HART, who is wanted at Detroit, Chicago and New-Orleans to answer charges of extensive forgeries.

Boston's new quarto newspaper, the *Daily Globe*, is to make its first appearance on Saturday next. It is announced to be an independent commercial and business journal, and to be kept beyond the influence of sects or parties.

The San Francisco *Alta* expresses the opinion that neither national party can consider itself secure of the vote of California in November next, unless it pledges itself expressly to the cause of civil service reform.

EDWAD SMITH, Jr., a colored servant in the employ of Mr. GALLOWAY C. MORRIS, of Philadelphia, is under arrest on the charge of attempting to poison his employer's family by placing arsenic in the coffee.

The impression prevails in Paris, in well-informed quarters, that the present King of Spain cannot cope with the difficulties by which he is beset, and that a serious crisis in Spanish affairs is imminent.

JOHN HOOPER, a resident of Swampscott, Mass., was dangerously stabbed on Saturday night while defending his property from burglars. GEORGE MACINTIRE, NATHANIEL MACE and JOHN FLYNN are under arrest for the crime.

FLORENCE HESTON, a girl eleven years old, arose in her sleep while visiting a friend in Philadelphia, on Friday night, and stepped out of a third-story window. She struck upon her feet on the pavement, and received severe internal injuries.

It is reported that a Boston landlord refrained from collecting rent from one of his tenants for several years, that he might avoid payment of the income tax thereon, and that by the recent failure of the tenant, he has lost the entire sum, amounting to many thousand dollars.

The opening of the National Exposition at Lima, Peru, is postponed till May 15 next, to give inventors and others in foreign countries time to send the articles designed for exhibition, and also to give the Government time to complete its building.

Persons who accompanied the Grand Duke ALEXIS to New-Orleans deny emphatically the story published in the Cincinnati *Commercial* regarding the conduct of the Grand Duke toward the ladies of the party, and as to his carousing on Sunday.

At Gen. MCINTOSH'S camp, on the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad, near Fairbury, Kansas, two or three days ago, a desperado called "Kentucky Jack" killed MCINTOSH'S clerk and cook. The murderer was about to be burned alive when he was rescued by the authorities.

"Col." ROBERT H. COWAN, in a published letter, says he cannot permit his name to be used as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of North Carolina, because he is "laboring under political disabilities, as they are commonly called;" and he graciously adds that he would "attach no very great value to an act of amnesty so malignantly opposed and so mercilessly advocated by the majority, as was the act which has just been defeated in the United States Senate."

The Convention of the German-American Associations of Connecticut in Hartford yesterday discussed matters and decided not to nominate a ticket in the approaching elections. CARL SCHURZ was complimented for his efforts for political reform.

JOE HODGES and GEORGE HENDERSON, colored, were arrested near Memphis, on Sunday, charged with the murder of two men on a trading-boat at Stewart's Landing, Ark., several weeks since. Both confessed their guilt, and are held for requisition by the Governor of Arkansas.

The extensive coal-sheds of J. L. COLBY, at the iron-works in Lanesboro, Mass., containing 500,000 bushels of charcoal, caught fire yesterday morning, and are still burning. Engines from Pittsfield, Albany and Springfield have saved the adjoining property, but the coal will probably be destroyed. The loss is $75,000; insurance, $10,000.

The call for the Indiana Democratic State Convention invites the co-operation of all citizens, regardless of past party affiliations, who believe that a change in the administration of the Government is necessary to restore purity and economy in public affairs; that general amnesty should accompany equal suffrage, and that in levying the public revenues the general welfare should be consulted, and not the interests of sections, classes or monopolies.

THE CAMPAIGN.

New-Hampshire and Connecticut—Departure of Distinguished Speakers for Those States.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Republicans here are pressing the New-Hampshire campaign with vigor. The reports from that State are very encouraging, and half a dozen additional speakers will go into that State this week. District-Attorney CORBIN, of South Carolina, who prosecuted the Kuklux of that State so effectively, arrived here yesterday, and leaves for that State to-night. Col. MCKEE, of Kentucky, one of the bravest soldiers and best stump speakers in the country, left last night. Hon. C. H. PORTER, of Virginia, leaves to-morrow, and Hon. W. D. CLAGGETT, of Montana, one of the most eloquent orators in the West, will also go this week. Last of all, Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, whose name is a tower of strength and who is also one of the ablest speakers in the country, will leave on Friday. Complete arrangements have been made for sending voters home from here, by the National Republican Committee. A Campaign Committee for Connecticut has also been appointed, with Col. ALLEN TERRELL, of Norwich, as Chairman, and work for that State will be begun at once.

THE COAL MINERS.

Excitement Over a Suit in Newark—The Agent of the Miners Arrested.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 26.—The Welsh miners in this vicinity are greatly excited this evening, in consequence of the adverse result of a suit in Newark, N. J., in which they were deeply interested. The Consumers' Coal Company, of Kingston, brought a suit against CHAS. HUTCHISON, a coal contractor, for not complying with his agreement, and a judgement of $20,000 was today awarded the Company. A man named ROBERT LOVE, of Plymouth, has been imprisoned for tampering with the jury. LOVE is the friend of the Welsh in this place and Plymouth, and was hired by them to go to Newark to defeat the case. They threaten vengeance on the prosecutors.

MEXICO.

Reported Capture of Mazatlan by the Federal Forces—Effect of Diaz's Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The steamer *Montana* arrived at this port today from Guaymas and La Paz. Dispatches from Guaymas report the capture of Mazatlan by the Federal troops. But this is believed to be incorrect. The *Montana* did not touch at Mazatlan, and the last authentic report says that

OUR MERCANTILE MARINE.

The Mismanagement at Quarantine and the Seamen's Retreat.

Proceedings of the Two Assembly Committees Yesterday—The Seamen's Retreat to be Abolished—Adjournment of Both Committees.

QUARANTINE FRAUDS.

Close of the Investigation in this City—Dr. Carnochan's Defenders on the Stand—Double Salaries in the Commissioner's Office—Unwilling to Testify.

The Committee on Quarantine Abuses closed their investigations in this City yesterday. The remaining sessions will be held in Albany, where all witnesses desiring to be heard will have an opportunity. The Committee, yesterday, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE DOCTOR'S DEFENDERS.

The first witness was called by Dr. CARNOCHAN, GEORGE W. QUINTARD, who was duly sworn and said: I am President of the line of steamers running between Charleston and New-York, which has been established five years. We employ four steamers. During the prevalence of yellow fever in Charleston last Summer, they were detained at Quarantine; the average detention was about forty-eight hours; they have never been detained when there was no disease in Charleston; the vessels, during the fever season, were discharged at Red Hook at stores of my own selection; my vessels have been fumigated at reasonable rates.

F. R. BABY, called by Dr. CARNOCHAN, said: Am an agent for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship line; it is the largest American line sailing from this port, and employs over twenty vessels; have no fault to find with the present management of Quarantine; have not been detained during the past two years; have had no sickness on board; have paid nothing for transportation of mails or passengers; have had no vessels fumigated.

FRANCIS MCDONALD, agent for the Anchor line of steam-ships, also testified that he had no fault to find with the management of Quarantine.

To Mr. ALBERGER—The charge for carrying sick passengers is $40; we could do this cheaper ourselves, but it is one of the risks of the trade; we could fumigate our vessels for one-quarter of the present charge, but we pay $50 without grumbling.

FREDERICK KASSNER, called by Dr. CARNOCHAN, testified: I am chief Boarding Officer of the Commissioners of Emigration; it is my duty to board all vessels bringing immigrants and report the condition to the Commissioners; never knew of a vessel being detained without having sickness on board; think it necessary to employ two steamers at Quarantine—one to carry patients and the other to board vessels; think it would be inhuman to carry the sick to hospital in small boats; it would be impossible to board vessels in the Lower Bay or even in the Upper Bay with small boats at all seasons; have not known of the *Fenton* or the *Andrew Fletcher* doing any towing; have had no reason to complain, and have never heard of any complaints from steam-ship lines or other emigrant vessels.

WM. STRANG, a Boarding Officer for the Commissioners of Emigration, testified in substance the same as the preceding witness.

A DEPUTY ON THE STAND.

Dr. JACOB S. MOSHER was called by the Committee, and said: Am Deputy Health Officer; am stationed in the Upper Bay, where, during the past year, nineteen-twentieths of infected vessels have been detained; vessels from certain ports are detained at the Lower Bay; the boarding fees allowed by law are $6 50 for foreign vessels, and from $1 to $3 for coastwise vessels; the former fees are paid at the Custom-house, and the latter at the Health Officer; extra fees—from $8 to $10—are paid for boarding at night; this is paid to Dr. CARNOCHAN; boarding cannot be done safely in Winter with small boats; have had from 200 to 300 vessels detained the past year, all of them infected with quarantinable diseases; in the case of the *Hamilton Fish* the type of small-pox was very malignant, and the proportion of deaths to the sick was greater than on any other vessel which has arrived in this port; believe the Quarantine regulations to be strict but efficient, and that Dr. CARNOCHAN is a careful officer, who gives his whole time and attention to the matter of Quarantine.

A DELICATE POSITION.

JOHN E. FAY called by the Committee and sworn: Reside in Brooklyn, and am in the storage business. [Shown the vouchers given by SEE & JERVIS, and indorsed by him.] Received the money on these checks; decline to tell to whom I paid it; it was not to any Health Officer or Quarantine official.

Mr. ALBERGER—Then I shall be compelled to summon you before the Legislature. I have no power to compel you to answer now, but the Legislature will compel you to answer. I shall have to insist upon your answering now, or consider you in contempt of the Legislature.

WITNESS—I don't think I can answer today; must see the party to whom I paid it.

Mr. ALBERGER—I will allow you to meet me later in the day at the office of the Commissioners of Quarantine.

To Mr. BOYD—Have never paid any money to Dr. CARNOCHAN, Dr. REID or Dr. MOSHER.

WILLING TO TESTIFY.

Dr. REID here requested to be examined, stating that his experience of five years as Deputy Health Officer enabled him to satisfactorily answer the charges which had been brought against the administration of Dr. CARNOCHAN, and which had been given to the public by the Press. The Chairman informed him that he should have an opportunity of appearing before the Committee in Albany, but there was no time to take his testimony then.

A CORRECTION.

The Chairman called the attention of the members of the Press to the following paragraph in the *World* of Sunday:

"The Chairman stated that there was no charge against the Health Officer, and that the present inquiry was merely gotten up for the purpose of remodeling the Quarantine system."

He said that he had made no such statement, and had no authority for doing so. He had said that in the original resolution, under which the Committee acted, no charges were *specified* against Dr. CARNOCHAN or his deputies.

At 1½ the Committee adjourned to the office of the Commissioners of Quarantine, No. 2 Exchange court, where they reassembled soon after 1.

DRAWING DOUBLE PAY.

Dr. A. M. BELL, sworn: I am a Commissioner of Quarantine; my salary is $2,500 a year; have received $2,500 a year besides as supervising Commissioner of the Construction Board; receive this salary under a resolution of the Board; the extra salary is awarded under the law of 1866; I was made an employe of the Board to superintend construction; I have not ceased to pay a superintending architect; the present engineer is CHARLES HASWELL, who was appointed Feb. 1, 1871; Mr. RITCH, the former architect, resigned on completion of the work of which he had been the architect; when we came into office we found that Mr. RITCH was paid no regular commission; we paid him at first five per cent. on all bills, and subsequently three per cent., amounting in the aggregate to $29,700 80; Mr. HASWELL was paid $2,000 as engineer to pass on the materials delivered both as to quality and quantity. [Witness detailed at length his own and the engineer's duties.] The money paid for fitting up the residence of the Health Officer was paid on the order of over a undred, and the work was superintended by himself; it amounted to $33,047; this was paid from an appropriation in the Supply bill, and did not pass through our hands; we pay the clerk of the Board of Commissioners a salary of $2,500, and as clerk of the Construction Board $1,500; to pay a counsel of the Commissioners a regular salary of $3,000, and a counsel of the Construction Board, $5,000; this is less than was paid when we came into office; the contracts and plans for bids have to be drawn up by attorneys; the pay for such services is extravagant; can only say that we have been following a bad precedent; the office of engineer at the West Bank Hospital was created with reference to the engines of the two ships that we have borrowed from the navy, the two Quarantine boats, and the heating apparatus in the hospital; Mr. HASWELL is this engineer; his two salaries amounting to $8,500 a year under the impression that the two closer, when introduced into the hospital, was approved of by Mr. RITCH; when the rates for lightering, stevedoring and coopering were adopted, there were propositions from competent and responsible parties to do the work for very much less before the Board of Commissioners; they never met before the Board finally fixed the rates; in my judgment the rates are excessive; the Health Officer alone had power to designate the parties who should do the work; we could not have controlled this matter if we wished; merchants do not complain of the charges for lightering, but that there is too much unnecessary lightering; many complaints of this character have been made by merchants, and in my opinion the complaints are just; think that two vessels are not needed, except during the Quarantine season; do not think the Board was authorized to pay the running expenses of the two boats; am clearly of the opinion that warehouses are necessary in connection with Quarantine; think Robbins' Reef would be the very best place for them; think it unnecessary to quarantine a vessel which, on a voyage of thirty days, had had no sickness on board, even though she came from an infected port; in projecting the West Bank Islands and Hospital, the supervision of the boarding station from Staten Island was in contemplation; the Lower Bay would answer for a boarding station in all seasons of year, though not in all weathers; there is, however, good anchorage close by where a vessel could wait on those exceptional occasions; am satisfied from information which I accept as trustworthy that vessels have been unnecessarily detained at Quarantine.

To Mr. BOYD—Think the law makes written decisions obligatory; think it was improper to send the small-pox patients from the *W. F. Storer* to the Quarantine Hospital instead of to Blackwell's Island; patients sick with other diseases took the small-pox there, from which they afterward died.

At 3¼ the Committee adjourned to meet in Albany at the call of the Chairman.

THE SEAMAN'S RETREAT.

Testimony Before the Assembly Committee—The Seaman's Retreat a Loop-Hole for the Health Officer to Pass Infected Ships—It is Pronounced a Generator of Infection—A Bill to be Introduced to Sell the Property.

A Subcommittee of the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation, consisting of Messrs. JUDD, BENNETT and GEIB, sat yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel, to inquire into certain charges of maladministration of the Seaman's Retreat, on Staten Island.

DR. CHARLES H. KING'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. CHARLES H. KING was the first witness, and testified as follows: I am chief physician at Seaman's Retreat since May, 1870; cannot state that the institution has been self-sustaining; think there has been a mortgage executed on the property; the United States Government has made arrangements to have the sick sailors of other nationalities treated there; about 234 are so treated; the institution can conveniently accommodate about 250; during last year the daily average number was ninety-four and a fraction; without the Government patients, 750 to 800 for the year, the total number was 1,071; today there are 149, and about one-sixth of them are Government patients; the expenses now are $40,000 a year; the Consuls of the different Powers send their sick as pay-patients; there are thirty-five to forty acres belonging to the Retreat; think thirty or forty acres is too large an amount of land for hospital purposes; think that 100 or 200 feet could answer all purposes around the house; it would be a wise thing to dispose of the surplus property; there is a valuable water front which is non-productive at present either to the State or the institution; it is estimated at $75,000. I think our expenses are annually increasing; have nothing to do with the purchase of articles other than medicines; my salary is $1,800; the salaries for the year 1871 were $6,796 87; Dr. KING, Superintendant EDGAR, Dr. JOHNSTON, the house physician, are the only officers; the other employés are the nurses and laborers; the Health Officer is connected *ex-officio* with the institution; Dr. JOHNSTON is paid $80 a month with board; his duties occupy nearly all his time; the chaplain receives a salary of $400 and resides in the hospital; the mortgage on the institution is $50,000; there is no hospital of the kind in the port or the State; the institution can expedite the commerce of the City, and no provision can be made to supplement it; think the institution is absolutely necessary, but think the forty acres are not; the institution was purchased by an accumulation of funds subscribed from year to year by the sailors, to whom it should belong forever, and I think if the property is sold, the fund should revert to the seamen.

THOMAS M. CLARKE'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. CLARKE was next called, he said: I keep a shipping office, and am a Notary Public; have been in the habit of getting the seamen into the hospital; the schooner *Mary S. Lee* arrived here last Winter, and had two of her men frost-bitten; went with the Captain to the office, No. 12 Old-slip, when the Secretary said that the men could not go down, as the Captain had not paid old scores; efforts were made by the English Consul, who said that unless those men were admitted he should withdraw his patronage; the Secretary, Mr. PERKINS, said that the only way the men could be admitted would be for the owners to pay $30 a head into the treasury; Mr. PERKINS has the full and only authority to admit men; have had business with the institution for years, and had no trouble until last Winter; object strongly to the present conduct of the institution; the steamer *Young Ryder* very recently tried to get into the hospital, and afterward succeeded after great difficulty; think that the rejection of sailors who have paid their assessment is the only feature of the institution which is to be questioned; agree with Dr. KING as to the sale of surplus land; sailors sailing regularly out of the Port of New-York pay at least $10 a year, and I think it is right that they should not get down on their knees to gain admission to the hospital.

DR. JOHN L. FENNY'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. FENNY was then called and said: I am a physician in Richmond County, Staten Island; was connected with the Retreat for eight years; left the Retreat in 1870; left on account of prejudice on the part of the trustees; the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, arrived with a number of sick; when the men presented themselves at the Retreat we supposed that they had only been badly treated, but it was discovered when they died that their death was caused by typhus fever on board the ship; the vessel was allowed to go to the City without quarantine; numbers at the hospital contracted the disease and died from it; I was trying to get a higher position, and the difference of opinion between myself and the other physicians was the cause of my removal; neither forced resignation; think the last change of office was caused by political prejudices; Mr. WEBSTER was displaced on that account; I received $1,000 a year as salary; think the Retreat is now conducted on partisan grounds; influences were made while I was there to vote the seamen as a body in one way as they were directed; agree with Dr. KING'S opinion in regard to the disposal of the surplus land belonging to the Retreat; the institution is not suited at all for hospital purposes; it has bad ventilation and harbors infection; I state this not from hearsay, but my own knowledge; the Retreat is a loop-hole for one of the trustees, the Health Officer of the Port, to throw out his sick in order to prevent vessels from being quarantined; a Health Officer can very easily shirk his responsibility, and send his infectious sick to the Retreat; the law of the State is that the Seamen's Retreat should admit no contagious diseases; the seamen, when sick of yellow fever or other contagious diseases, come down on the Staten Island ferry-boat and mix indiscriminately with the passengers, and have more than once communicated infection; the Government of the United States, by law, takes charge of the sick seamen; think that the General Government, as it takes care of its sailors in all other ports, that it should do so in New-York; think the Retreat could be entirely abolished; have lost several house physicians in consequence of contracting contagious diseases developed in the institution; ever since I have known anything about the place, the fever has appeared in the Fall.

GEORGE F. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

GEORGE F. THOMPSON, a colored man, was then called, and testified as follows: I keep a seamen's boarding-house; in the case of the ship *Resolute*, had three seamen who came home in her in January last; tried to get a permit to the Retreat for them; then tried at Bellevue, and failed; finally got an order from PENTZ & MINOR, when they were admitted; these men had all regularly paid their hospital money; when I went to the Secretary, at No. 13 Old slip, he had the books there before him, and I think could have discovered that the men were entitled to admission; the reason of refusal was that the men had not the Captain's order.

DR. WM. ANDERSON'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. ANDERSON said: I was physician of the Retreat for eight years previous to 1848; the daily average of patients in 1844 and 1845 was 160; the expenses for the latter year were $30,-227 37, and the revenues were $4,356 45; the institution was then self-sustaining, and had a surplus of $10,000; had a Board then of twelve trustees, physicians, steward, superintendent, nurses, &c.; my salary was $1,500 as head physician, and had a house to live in; the officers were appointed by the trustees; there was then no partisan influence exerted in the institution to control the votes of the patients; persons connected with the institution have since interfered to control the elections in the town against its local interests; think the old management should be resumed, as it is now a political machine; think the tax upon seamen is unjust on the part of the State, as the United States exacts in all its waters forty cents per capita; Commodore VANDERBILT once refused to pay this State tax and was sued; he carried the case to the United States Supreme Court, when it was decided in his favor, the law being unconstitutional; I think the Government of the United States should provide for the seamen; recommend the abolition of the Retreat, and the care of the sick seamen to be entirely under the General Government.

MR. CLARKSON CROLIUS' TESTIMONY.

Mr. CROLIUS was next called, and testified as follows: I am President of the Board of Trustees of the Seamen's Retreat; have been in the Board for seventeen years; the institution, as at present conducted, is generally satisfactory; it has not been for several years self-supporting, from the fact that the law was compelled unconstitutionally, and the merchants retained by PAY the State tax; a portion do not pay and some do; if all paid it would be self-sustaining; the deficit has been met by a mortgage of $60,000; the money was raised in March, 1871; I think that if we do not carry it on more successfully, the Retreat had better be abolished; I think that six to eight acres will give all that are necessary; the rest should be sold; the water front alone ought to bring $75,000; don't think the officers of the institution were exempt any political influence; the trustees are elected by the Legislature; a law was passed by the Legislature to sell the property, but it required the trustees to qualify in heavy bonds to return the proceeds to the State; we considered this money as belonging to the sailor, and we did not take any steps in the matter; three commissioners should be appointed with bonds of $50,000, to sell the property, and that they should receive $2,000 or $2,500 per annum for their services.

DR. HEBER SMITH'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. SMITH was called. He said: I am Superintendent of Marine Hospitals at the Port of New-York; the Government sends seamen to the Seamen's Retreat, Brooklyn Hospital and Bellevue, for which it is paid ninety cents per diem per capita; the sailors the Government send are all persons who pay the United States Marine Hospital tax; the Seamen's Retreat is only advantageous, in my opinion, as far as it accommodates seamen who come in foreign vessels; the tax per capita was raised by Congress in July, 1870, from twenty to forty cents a month, and is collected every time a vessel, not a coaster, enters the port.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

Mr. ROBINSON, one of the members of the Board of Trustees, was called and corroborated the testimony of the President of the Board, and indorsed all his views, adding that he thought that the Legislature should pass a law for the sale of the Retreat property—excepting the Old Women's Home, an adjunct of the Retreat—and the money appropriated to defray the board of sick seamen at other hospitals, where they might obtain better treatment. Messrs. ABRAHAM H. WOOD, DANIEL L. CLAWSON and SAMUEL H. HOPKINS, of the Board of Trustees, coincided in the view as expressed by their colleagues, with the exception of their judgment being favorable to the sale of only a portion of the Retreat property, until the United States Government have made some provision for the sailor.

Capt. PERKINS testified: I am Secretary of the Seaman's Retreat; think all the items of expenditure were just; heard the charges made against me in regard to the refusal to admit the two sailors from the schooner *Mary Lent*; have been an old ship-master, and have always had the interest of the sailor at heart; told the shipping-master that if the back dues of the vessel were paid I would admit them, or if they would get a written certificate from the owners that they refused to pay the amount, I would grant the permits.

Mr. L. G. WEBSTER testified as follows: I was ward of the Seaman's Retreat for over six years; there were several cases of contagious diseases while I was at the Retreat; Dr. MOFFAT died of typhus fever there; I do not think that there is any danger to be apprehended from the communication of contagious disease; think it would be advantageous to dispose of the property and the funds to be placed at interest for the benefit of the sailors.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

From the nature of the testimony elicited, it was intimated to the TIMES reporter by the Committee that a bill would be introduced at this session of the Legislature for the sale of the property under a commission, and the proceeds would be placed at interest for the benefit of the sailor, who will be sent to other hospitals more convenient.

WAREHOUSE CHARGES.

The New Rates—A Reduction of Thirty-five or Forty Per Cent.

The Joint Committee of Warehousemen and Custom-house officers, appointed by Gen. ARTHUR to make out a new tariff of charges for the governance in future of warehouse charges, completed their labors yesterday. The most experienced and responsible warehouse proprietors, and the most competent Customs officers were elected for this important work. Importers of every class of merchandise have been consulted, so that no mistakes should occur with regard to the probable value, weight and size of every article enumerated. The increase and change of business in this port may be somewhat comprehended by noting the fact that the rates of storage and labor adopted in 1857 contains in its enumeration 304 specified articles, which at the time was considered a very full and complete list. The present list contains 820 specified articles, and almost an equal number of unspecifically named, in the present tariff, is omitted. The list thus adopted was yesterday laid before the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, by whom it will be presented to that body for its approval. No report will be received from the Chamber of Commerce until after its next regular meeting, which takes place on the 7th of March.

At a meeting of the joint Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the Custom-house and warehouse proprietors on a revision of the rates of storage and labor on imported merchandise in bonded warehouses, held at 2 P. M. yesterday, it was reviewed, amended and it was ordered that a copy be sent to each member of the Chamber. If no objections are expressed by the members before March 2, the list will be deemed acceptable. If objection is made, the Committee will consider it, and report to the Chamber at the next regular meeting on March 7. This Joint Committee was appointed at the request of Collector ARTHUR. He sent a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, requesting it so long ago as Dec. 21, 1871. For some reason it was not presented to the Chamber until nearly a month afterward, when the Committee was appointed. By the revised rates the old prices of storage and labor are reduced from thirty-five to forty per cent. For dry-goods, in cases, the reduction is one hundred per cent. The old rates were adopted before the war—in 1857—when all values were very much lower than they are now. Since the advance in values, sixty per cent. has been added to the rates of 1857. The merchants who have been clamoring for a reduction, cannot blame the Collector for any delay in the revision of the list. If the work of the Committee is not made of immediate effect, it will be the fault of the Chamber of Commerce, whose action the Collector is now compelled to await. One thing, it is urged, has been lost sight of in all this discussion about General Order goods, which is this, that they are unclaimed goods, and belong to the Government, and to the Government only. The Government is liable for their safe custody, and alone should have the right to designate where they should be placed.

Judge Blatchford's Charge to the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court.

The Grand Jury for the February term of the United States Circuit Court was charged by Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday. Judge BLATCHFORD, among other matters to which he called their attention, said: One of these is connected with the Custom-house, and includes the two offenses of smuggling and the receiving of bribes. By smuggling it was not meant simple undervaluation, but smuggling in its broadest sense—absolute fraud—the importation of packages represented as containing one commodity, while in fact they really contained another and more valuable one. The other subject is receiving bribes, or pecuniary considerations, on the part of public officers for the performance of duties which they by law are compelled to perform.

They were doubtless all familiar with the operation known in the financial community as "looking up money." Its effect was to feed the appetite for speculation and gambling. Congress had passed a law the 19th of February, 1869, which makes it an offense for any National Banking Company to offer or receive United States notes or national bank notes as collateral security for any loan of money. The offense is by this statute a misdemeanor, and the institution itself, in its corporate capacity, is liable to be indicted. The penalty, upon conviction, was a fine of $1,000, and a further sum equal to one-third of the money loaned; and the officer making such loans shall be liable to a fine of one-fourth of the sum loaned.

The Board of Aldermen—The Public Printing.

A full meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon. A communication from the Corporation Counsel in regard to the extension of Lafayette-place, was read, suggesting that the work on the proposed extension be stopped, as the power to take such action was still vested in the Common Council. The cost already incurred amounted to about $31,000 for surveying, advertising, clerk hire, &c., for which the Table. Alderman VAN SCHAICK submitted a resolution rescinding a resolution adopted by the Common Council of 1869 for the extension of Lafayette-place. The President moved that a committee be appointed to ascertain if the Board of Street Commissioners would continue the extension to Canal-street. This motion was adopted, and Messrs. VAN SCHAICK, GILSEY and CONOVER were appointed such committee.

Mr. FALCONER presented a petition asking permission for the New-York Gas Company to extend their mains between East Thirty-fourth and East Seventy-ninth streets. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. VAN SCHAICK, and adopted after discussion:

Whereas, The publication of the proceedings of the Common Council is carried to an extreme extent, and at an unnecessary expense,

Resolved, That the Clerk to the Common Council be instructed to prepare (with the approval of the President) a digest of the proceedings of each session of this Board for the use of the public papers, and the proprietors of the papers be requested to print no other report than that furnished by the Clerk.

Mr. COCHRANE offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The Common Council, having no power over the following matter of complaint, but the same being by law exclusively in the hands of the Mayor and Controller, therefore

Resolved, That the said Mayor and Controller be and are hereby requested to limit the publication by the nine daily morning, or evening papers, and nine weekly papers, by them designated, under section one of chapter 37 of the laws of 1871, to a digest merely of the proceedings of the Common Council, and that the attention of the Board of Audit be and is hereby directed to the illegality of allowing to any newspaper any claim under the above law for more than the publication of simply a digest of said proceedings.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 26.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111¾	
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	112¾	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64	111	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 c.	112	
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	110½	
5,000	do.	111½	
17,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, c.	111¾	
100,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	111¾	
25,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	103¾	
1,000	Tenn. 6s, old	66¾	
15,000	do.	67	
63,500	Tenn. 6s, n.	67	
6,000	N. C. 6s, old	25	
10,000	S. Car. 6s, n., Jan. & July	21¼	
2,000	do.	21¼	
22,000	Mo. 6s	95¾	
8,000	N. Y. 8s, n. R. L., Registered	100¾	
15,000	do.	107	
8,000	Ark. 7s, L. to L. R. & Ft. Smith R. R. Co.	60	
3,000	Con. F. R. 6's	102¾	
7,000	Un. Pac. 1st	91¾	
2,000	do.	91¾	
1,000	Un. P. L. Grts.	61¾	
1,000	Un. Pac. 10s, ind.	82	
11,000	do.	85¾	
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.	90	
3,000	Mor. & Ess. 1st	105	
9,000	C. & M. Con.	93¾	
2,000	M. & St. P. 1st	83¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C., c.	115¾	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111¾	
500	do. small	111¾	
29,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	110¾	
1,500	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n.	110¾	
8,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67,	111¾	
500	do. small	111	
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	113¾	
9,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110¾	
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107¾	
50,000	do.	107¾	
15,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R.	108¾	
90,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	114¾	
13,000	Tenn. 5s, new	67	
38,833	Va. 6s, Def. stl'd.	17¾	
5,000	U. Pac. 1st	91¾	
11,000	do.	91¾	
5,000	U. Pac. L. G.	81	
1,000	do.	81½	
2,000	do.	81¾	
5,000	do.	81¾	
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	98¼	
2,000	North Mo. 1st	91¾	
5,000	N. J. C. 1st, n.	105	
1,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d	100	
1,000	C., C. & Ind. C. 1st	92¾	
90	Bank. & Brok. Ass. bet. call	92	
500	Mariposa Pf.	1¾	
200	W. U. Tel. bot. call	69¾	
400	Pac. M. S. S. Co. bd.	89¾	
600	do. bot. call	89¾	
400	do.	89¾	
800	do. bd.	89¾	
100	Adams Express	91¾	
100	U. S. Express	66¾	
32	do. bot. call	65¾	
200	N. Y. C. & H. R.	97¾	
25	L. S. & Mich. So.	92	
600	do. bot. call	91¾	
300	do.	91¾	
800	do. bd.	91¾	
100	do.	91¾	
500	do.	91¾	
260	Panama	76	
100	do.	75¾	
100	do.	75¾	
34	Ill. Central	135	
400	Chi. & N. W.	75¾	
300	do. bot. call	75¾	
200	do.	75¾	
200	do.	75¾	
500	do. bd.	75¾	
100	N. J. Con. bot. call	110¾	
100	Chi. & R. I.	103¾	
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	77¾	
17	do.	77¾	
400	do. bot. call	78	

MONDAY, Feb. 26—P. M.

There is less firmness in Gold and Exchange by ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., today, than at the close of last week. The demand for Exchange was scarcely up to the inclination of the Bankers to draw at the quotations of 109¾ for 60 days London, and 110⅜ for short sight, and the consequence was a concession on cash transactions. And in regard to Gold the feeling is that the pre-payment of the 10-40 United States Interest and the close approach of the 7th March, when $20,000,000 of the Principal of the 5-20s of 1862 will fall due, will afford a free supply for a week or two to come. The Cable advices are to the effect that both the English and American Funds are steady in prices in London, though the business in them is without decided activity.

Money worked close through the forenoon at 7 ₱ cent., but later in the day the Brokers made up their Bank accounts with ease, and it was reported that one of the parties supposed to be in the contemplated "lock up" of Greenbacks, were lenders at 7 ₱ cent. in the Afternoon.

On the Stock Exchange there was a fair business done in the Public Funds, and the closing prices rather stiffer than on Saturday. The South Carolina Bonds were ⅛@1 ₱ cent. lower. Tennessees were steady at 67 ₱ cent. There was a better demand for the Union Pacific Mortgages and Land Grants, and a general investment inquiry for the old Western Railway Mortgages, and for Central Pacifics at full prices. The New-York State Bounty Loan sold at 107 ₱ cent., and Missouri State 6 ₱ cents advanced to 95⅞ ₱ cent. The Pacific Mail led the Miscellaneous Stocks, and sold largely at 59¼@59⅝ ₱ cent. The Express Stocks are on the advance, and the rise in Wells-Fargo in the last few weeks is 20@22 ₱ cent.; sales this morning at 74@74⅛ ₱ cent. Panama Shares advanced to 76¼ ₱ cent., subsequently selling at 76@75¼ ₱ cent.

The Railway speculation on the Exchange took an upward turn early in the forenoon, and was generally strong at and after the Second Board, North-west Common and St. Paul Preferred leading the advance. The demand for Lake Shore, Rock Island and other Western Roads was better than on Saturday, and in the Hall of the Exchange, after the adjournment of the Second Board, there was a general good feeling in the market, the final quotations being as follows, as compared with Saturday night:

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 26.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	108¾	108¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65s, May and Nov.	111¾	112
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, Jan. and July	111¾	111¾
American Gold	110¾	110¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97½	97¾
N. Y. C. & Hudson Debt Ctfs.	92¾	92¾
Reading	113¾	113¾
Chicago and Rock Island	110¾	111¼
North-west Common	74¾	76¾
North-west Preferred	90¾	91¼
Pacific Mail	59¼	59¼
St. Paul Preferred	77½	78¾
St. Paul Common	56¾	57
Ohio and Mississippi	43¾	44¾
Toledo and Wabash	75½	75¾
Western Telegraph	69	70½
Erie	31	31¼
Union Pacific	34¼	34¼
Lake Shore	91¼	92½

At the very close the speculation in the Railroads, Pacific Mail, &c., was strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1872.

Gold receipts	$763,016 44
Gold payments	158,935 88
Gold balance	74,797,312 71
Currency receipts	305,181 55
Currency payments	402,830 84
Currency balance	7,010,290 89
Customs	475,000 00

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114¾	5-20 coup., n. 1, '65	110¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	115¾	5-20 reg., '67	111
5-20 reg., '62	111	5-20 coup., '67	111¾
5-20 coup., '62	111	5-20 reg., '68	112¾
Call bonds, '72	112¾	5-20 coup., '68	112¾
5-20 reg., '64	111	10-40 reg.	107¾
5-20 coup., '64	111¾	10-40 coup.	110¾
5-20 reg., '65	111¾	5s reg., '81	106¾
5-20 coup., '65	112	5s coup., '81	106¾
5-20 reg., n. 1, '65	110¾	6s Currency	114¾

The bids at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages were as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93	Tol. & W. 2d	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	91	Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	91	Tol. & W. cons. conv.	89
Hud. R. 7s, '75	101	Han. & St. Jo. 1st	89
Erie 1st ext.	103	Gt. West. 2d, '88	89
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100	Quin. & Tol 1st, '90	92
Erie 3d 7s, '83	96	Ills. & So. L. 1st	92
Erie 4th 7s, '80	92	Gal. & Chi. ext.	104¾
Erie 5th 7s, '85	88	Chi., R. I. & P.	101¾
Long Dock Bonds	92	Mor. & Essex 1st	105
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, 7s	94	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	104
Hud. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	105	N. J. Cen. 2d	102
Hud. 7s, 3d, '75	101¾	Cl. & P. W. & C. 2d	101
Harlem 1st, 7s	104¾	Clev. & P. C. & P.	94
Alb'y & Susq. 1st R.	103	Clev. & P. 4th	85
Alb'y & Susq. 2d	99¾	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
N. Y. Cen. 1st 6s, '83	113	Chi. & Alt. 1st	105
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st	113¾	Onio & M. 1st	99¾
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	99¾	Ohio & M. cons.	93
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	104	Ohio & M. 2d cons.	86¾
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	101¾	Ohio & M. Sp. Fd.	90
Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	103¾	St. L. & I. M. 1st	94
U. Pac. 1st bds.	91¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	106¾
U. Pac. L. G. 7s	82¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	92
U. Pac. 10s	82¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '79	104¾	Mil. & St. P. 1. C.	89
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	87¾	Mil. & St. P. 2d	86
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.	80	Mari. & Cin. 1st	98
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	91	Cin. & Mil. 1st	90
Chi. & N. W. int. bds.	97	Jeliet & Chi. 1st	105
Chi. & N. W. con. bds.	94	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	93¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st	98¼	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	71¾
Man. & St. Jo. L. G.	107	Tol., P. & W., B. D.	94¾
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	94	Tol., P. & W., Pf.	94¾
Del., L. & W. 1st	105	N. Y. & N. H.	100
Del., L. & W. 2d	100	Bost., H. & E. 1st	89¾
Del., L. & W. 1st ext.	98	Bost., H. & E. gua.	89¾
Del. & W. 1st, 7s, L. &	97	Ft. Wa. & Chi. 1st	83¾

The Bankers for the Grand Rapids Road send us the following report:

"The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company has realized the highest average price per acre for their land grant of any of the land grants ready for sale. Thirteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, or about $21,000 per mile of road. The proceeds of land sales are used in the repurchase of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, which, being issued to the amount of only $26,000 per mile, are thus secured by more than double their amount in available real estate. Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., who have the negotiations of these bonds in hand, report that but a small amount remain unsold, and these are likely to be disposed of in a short time. The price, for the present, is 96 and interest."

A well-advised correspondent writes as follows in regard to the Panama Company:

"The Panama Railroad will soon extend their Central American line to ports in the Mexican States of Chiapas, Oaxaca and Guer

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS, Albany, Feb. 26.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Feb. 27: Nos. 125, 130, 132, 140, 139, 134, 135, 5, 94, 125.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—No Willis vs. Wager 141½; Peterson vs. Mayor, &c., 327; New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Flynn et al.; 1179, Doty vs. Baxter et al.; 1227, Danbury National Bank vs. Moss; 1241½, Tansing vs. Aub; 1287, Van Schaweyck vs. Johnson, Jr.; 1259½, Benner vs. Tunnicliff et al.; 1230, Osgood vs. Lacey; 1263, Strong vs. Eisner; 1265, Jones et al. vs. Gaintard; 1227, Sawyer vs. Potter et al.; 1269, Bampton et al. vs. Miller; 1271, Osgood et al. vs. Frecartin; 1225, Shapter, by his guardian, &c., vs. Commercial Insurance Company; 1275, Cowdin et al. vs. Gottgreten; 1277, Jewell et al. vs. Morgan et al.; 1277½, Fowle vs. Hensen; 1279, Gould vs. Cochran et al.; 1281, Reid et al. vs. Martin.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—No. 1124, Pratt et al. vs. United Nickel Company of New-York et al.; 138, White vs. White; 138, Phillips vs. Higgins; 142, Coleman et al. vs. Green; 127, Blauvelt vs. Blauvelt et al.; 146, Bowne vs. Everidge et al.; 147, Brady vs. Garmey; 148, Donohue, Administratrix, &c., vs. Donohue et al.; 149, Hay vs. White; 154, Hull vs. Spratt; 129, Wagstaff et al. vs. Bartlett et al.; 162, Price vs. Price et al.; 158, Sedlee vs. Brunswick Railroad Railroad Company; 159, Dietz vs. Hillyer et al.; 160, Hamberger vs. Davis et al.; 161, Rice vs. Kinney et al.; 163, Gilbert vs. Gilbert; 165, Spoorey vs. Spoorey; 166½, Hatch vs. Peugnet; 168, Taylor vs. Trustees of Union College, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—32, Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c.; 70, Same vs. Same; 98, Malone vs. Gallagher; 185, Schobold vs. Schobold; 199, In the matter of petition of Hannah Stuner.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—No. 2035, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2036, Mellinger vs. Godfrey; 24, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 1028, King vs. Wolf; 345, Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; 2137, (by order,) Johnes vs. Burnham; 776, Wilkey vs. Mumford; 906, Quinlen vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; 960, Babcock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1065½, Schott vs. Wright et al.; 1303, Same vs. Same; 1045, Elliott, administratrix, vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; 1240, Wemple vs. Oakley; 996, Pargiey vs. Morgan; 1029, (by order,) More vs. Rand; 1268, Jacobs vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; 1269, Fox vs. Stilwell; 1271, O'Rourke vs. Thompson; 1276, Young vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York; Hudson River Railroad Company; 902, Colell vs. Clark; 1046, Malone vs. Deickman.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—953, Carroll vs. Butler; 797, Holt vs. Hunt; 1200, Stevens vs. Lambard; 1260, Bishop vs. Deugan; 1179, Somenburg vs. Roth; 1262, Mayoano et al. vs. Lawrence; 1286, Sewer vs. Pierce; 1294, Iiger vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, New-York; 1296, Erie Railroad Company vs. Stevenson; 1297, Driscoll vs. Clarkson; 1298, Wood vs. Deuclos; 1299, Foote vs. Ingersoll et al.; 1300, Newill vs. Kidder; 1304, Wood vs. "Disciples of Christ," in New-York; 1306, Calkin vs. Allen.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 26.

By Judge Barnard.

Austin vs. Heath; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Sherwood et al. vs. Grundman; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 26.

By Judge Monell.

Robbi vs. Winn; Hodge vs. Hodge; Ritter vs. Phillips; Lynch vs. Havens; Eitel vs. McKenna; orders granted.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Circle vs. Circle; judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Freedman.

Morgan vs. Briddy; see memorandum on papers.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re Louis T. Brownell et al.—The only act of bankruptcy on the part of the defendant in this case, alleged in the petition of the creditors, was an assignment made by him to one Leach. To this assignment the petitioning creditors assented. Judge BLATCHFORD decided that this assent estopped them from making the assignment a ground for declaring the assignors involuntary bankrupts. Decision dismissed, with costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

William M. Peck et al. vs. John Brown et al.—This was a suit to recover the value of the bark *Czarina*, and of her charter money for the voyage, lost by collision with the steamer *Kedar*. The collision occurred on the evening of 1st of September, 1864, about 240 miles from New-York; the steamer struck the bark on the starboard quarter, and sank her in a few minutes with her cargo. The crew were saved. The libel alleges that the collision was caused by the careless and unskilful navigation of the steamer; the defense claim that it was caused by the neglect on the part of the bark to put up lights or keep a proper lookout, or to give any warning, and by wrongfully starboarding her helm when the steamer was discovered. Reviewing all the evidence in the case, Judge BLATCHFORD decides that the fault lay with the bark, both by omission and commission, and that no blame attached to the steamer, which did all that it was possible to do under the circumstances. Libel dismissed with costs.

The equity calendar was called by Judge WOODRUFF, in his Chambers, yesterday, and cases set down for trial.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—

FEB. 26.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

LIABILITY ON A PROMISSORY NOTE ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO COMPOUND A FELONY.

Charles D. Ingersoll vs. Elizabeth Roe.—This action is brought to recover on a promissory note for $5,750, made by one Mrs. Owen on behalf of her husband, indorsed by defendant and transferred to plaintiff. The defense set up was want of consideration to the indorser, and that the note was given to suppress or compound an alleged charge of felony in the unlawful sale of bonds. The jury found in favor of the plaintiff, and judgment entered accordingly; for $6,401 10.

Francis R. Butler, for plaintiff; Waldo & Tobey, for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—

FEB. 26.

Before Judge Robinson and a Jury.

SUIT AGAINST AN EXPRESS COMPANY FOR AN ALLEGED LOSS OF DIAMONDS.

Henry Randall et al. vs. William B. Dinsmore, President, &c.—This is an action to recover from defendant, President of the Adams Express Company, $2,500 as the value of two diamonds alleged to have been abstracted from a box of jewelry while being transported to Philadelphia. When the box was delivered to the Company, and when received by the firm in Philadelphia, it was found to be apparently in perfect order; but when opened and the goods checked off, two diamond stones, one of the value of $1,700, and the other of $800, were found to be missing; and for the value of these the present suit is brought. On the part of the defendant, it is contended that the two diamonds were never put in the box; that from the time it came into their possession until delivered to the firm in Philadelphia to whom it was consigned, none of the company's servants had the box sufficiently long under their control to have performed the delicate operation of tampering with the seals, as suggested on the part of the plaintiff. The case is still on trial.

J. J. Townsend for plaintiff; Blatchford, Seward, Griswold and Dacosta for defendant.

Foul Outrage Upon a Young Girl.

Sergeant DOUGLAS, Sixth Precinct, yesterday morning found a young girl weeping bitterly at the corner of the Bowery and Bayard-street. Upon questioning her she stated that her name was MARY GELLEN, and that her home was in New-Brunswick, N. J. On Wednesday last, she said, she came to this City with one PATRICK FLYNN, upon his invitation to attend a ball, but he had taken her instead to a house of disrepute, where he had attempted to lead her astray. Unable to accomplish his design he abandoned her, and she was about to leave the house when she was locked up in a room by MOLLIE BORENZO, the proprietress. The girl finally escaped from the house, to find herself penniless in a strange City, through which she wandered until rescued by Sergt. DOUGLAS. Her father was then sent for, and a complaint was made against BORENZO before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, who granting a warrant, she was arrested and is held for examination. The man FLYNN, being a resident of New-Jersey, was beyond the reach of the New-York Magistrate.

Another Attack on the Police—Arrest of Some of the Assailants.

After the brutal assault upon Patrolman BERNARD TULLY, Nineteenth Precinct, in the saloon No. 838 First-avenue, an account of which appeared in the TIMES yesterday, Capt. GUNNER sent out Roundsman WEBB, with Patrolmen LAESRECHT, TOOKER and O'BRIEN, to search for and arrest the assailants, who were well known. In carrying out their instructions the officers were passing through Fifty-ninth-street, near Second-avenue, about 12½ o'clock, yesterday morning, when they were attacked by a gang of ruffians, six in number, and a desperate fight ensued between the policemen and their assailants. Patrolman LAESRECHT was struck on the head by a stone thrown by one of the rascals and so severely injured that he was reduced to a helpless condition to St. Luke's Hospital. The other officers succeeded in arresting James LOVERTY, WM. FITZGERALD and WM. LOVERTY, the first named being the one who had thrown the stone which disabled LAESRECHT. These three ruffians are yet at large, but the three captured are locked up in the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 26, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkg.	21	Oil-cake, pkg.	700
Beeswax, pkg.	4	Pork, bbls.	2,334
Cotton, bales	5,694	Oat-meal, pkg.	2,624
Cotton-seed, bbls.	528	Grease, pkg.	49
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	60	Lard, pkg.	1,477
Dried Fruit, pkg.	225	Lard, kegs	940
Eggs, bbls.	1,058	Steamine, pkg.	50
Flour, bbls.	5,016	Butter, pkg.	2,317
Wheat, bushels	5,133	Cheese, pkg.	1,881
Corn, bushels	35,000	Tallow, pkg.	84
Oats, bushels	4,480	Lard-oil, bbls.	50
Malt, bushels	3,135	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,765
Grass-seed, bags	1,135	Pea-nuts, bags	222
Beans, bbls.	170	Rice, pkg.	148
B. S. Peas, bags	376	Silver Ore, bags	264
Corn-meal, bbls.	350	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds.	101
Corn-meal, bags	400	Starch, boxes	1,275
Elaine Oil, bbls.	40	Sumac, bags	100
Flax, bales	63	Skins, bales	28
Hemp, bales	110	Tobacco, hhds.	46
Hops, bales	451	Tobacco, pkg. & cs.	790
Hides, No.	4,853	Yaile, bales	8
Hides, bales	88	Whisky, bbls.	616
Leather, sides	11,527	Wool, bales	122
Leather, bales	135	Lubricating Oil, bbls.	128
Oil, bbls.	130	Sugar, (N. O.,) bbls.	46
Bean, bbls.	3,140		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Egypt*, for Liverpool—260 bbls. Pork, 33 bbls. Lard, 1,707 lbs. Lard, 52 casks Palm-oil, 2,244 pieces Canvwood, 2,216 boxes Bacon, 64 hhds. Stearine, 940 bales Cotton, 46 tcs. Beef, 1,538 boxes Cheese, 938 bags Clover-seed, 53 bbls. Tallow, 18 cases Tobacco, 37,402 bushels Wheat, 225 bales Leather, 64 bdls. Leather, 5,600 Staves, 7,800 bushels Corn, 15 bbls. Blanders, 73 firkins Lard.

By the bark *Atlantic*, for Liverpool—433 bales Cotton, 40 logs Maple, 510 bags Clover-seed, 1,696 boxes Bacon, 10 cases Lard, 263 tcs. Lard, 7 tcs. Bladder, 67 cases Rubber, 81 pks. Clocks, 900 bales Gambier, 36 bbls. Tallow, 40 pks. Tallow, 53 pks. Tobacco, 5,000 Staves, 971 boxes Cheese, 28,780 bushels Corn, 15,700 bushels Wheat, 11,973 lbs. Grease, 55 bbls. Pork.

By the ship *Mary Durkee*, for Liverpool—52,300 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Rookwood*, for Bristol—125 pks. Tallow, 200 boxes Tallow, 903 boxes Bacon, 115 bbls. Tongues, 250 cases oysters, 1,500 bbls. Flour, 900 bags Oil-cake, 40 tcs. Beef, 7,434 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Bessie Crosby*, for Havre—662 hhds. Tobacco.

By the brig *J. H. Lane*, for Cardenas—674 Empty Hogsheads, 97 Empty Tierces.

By the schooner *Sassacus*, for Baracoa—Ballast.

By the schooner *H. M. Simmons*, for Rio Grande—40 bales Domestics, 455 bbls. Flour, 50 Corn-shellers, 2 casks Chimneys, 500 reams Paper, 32 boxes Clocks, 102 boxes Chairs, 200 bbls. Resin, 50 cases Blacking, 20 boxes Starch, 500 bbls. Cement, 1,500 bbls. Flour, 200 boxes Cheese, 5,000 lbs. Corn-meal, 1,500 bbls. Flour, 500 cases Matches, 50 bbls. Crackers, 14 Mules, 2 Horses, 100 cases Oil, 150 carboys Acid.

By the bark *Vivid*, for Cape Town—6 neats Trunks, 36 cases Clocks, 300 bbls. Brooms, 686 pks. Drugs, 400 kegs Nails, 5 boxes Clocks, 107 boxes Hardware, 121 boxes Tobacco, 900 cases Refined Petroleum, 2 cases Turpentine, 70 boxes Maizena, 60 boxes Can Goods, 22 boxes Sewing-machines, 175 cases Oysters, 25 cases Tomatoes, 5,000 Staves, 120 bales Hops, 5 boxes Candles, 9 pks. Woodenware, 1,167 pieces Lumber, 586 pks. Agricultural Implements, 130 dozen Shooks, 83 pks. Glassware, 100 boxes Soap.

COFFEE—The trade still drags pending the action of Congress on the tariff revision. Values are wholly nominal.

COTTON—There has been a moderate movement reported for early delivery, at unchanged prices; sales, 1,504 bales, including 1,387 bales to shippers, 192 bales to spinners, and 25 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the dealings have been unusually extensive, opening at a reduction of ¼c. ₱ lb., but closing about as on Saturday; sales, 36,350 bales, (12,650 bales on Saturday evening, and 23,850 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, including on Saturday evening, for March and April, 21 5-16c.; May, 21 7-16c.; June, 21 9-16c.; 1,500 bales at 22¼c., 1,600 bales at 22 5-16c., 900 bales at 22⅜c., 100 bales at 22 11-32c., 300 bales at 22⅜c.; April, 1,000 bales at 22c., 1,100 bales at 22 9-16c., 700 bales at 22c., 200 bales at 22 13-16c.; May, 800 bales at 23¼c., 1,200 bales at 23 7-16c., 200 bales at 23⅜c. Exchanged—200 bales February for 200 bales March, even; 4c. paid to exchange 100 bales March for 100 bales April. And to-day, for February, 100 bales at 22 5-16c.; 300 bales at 22⅜c., 600 bales at 22 3-16c.; 300 bales at 22¼c., 200 bales at 22 5-16c., 100 bales at 22¼c.; March, 300 bales at 22 13-16c., 300 bales at 22 15-16c., 1,100 bales at 23c., 300 bales at 22⅞c., 100 bales at 22 1-16c., 800 bales at 22¼c., 900 bales at 22 3-16c., 500 bales at 22¼c., 1,400 bales at 22 5-16c., 200 bales at 22⅜c., 800 bales at 22¼c., April, 700 bales at 22 15-16c., 400 bales at 22¼c., 50 bales at 23c., 200 bales at 22 13-16c., 100 bales at 23 1-16c., 100 bales at 22⅞c., 200 bales at 22¼c., 100 bales at 22 13-16c., 3,500 bales at 22¼c., 400 bales at 22 13-16c., 800 bales at 22⅜c., 100 bales at 23 5-16c.; May, 200 bales at 23 5-16c., 700 bales at 23⅜c., 100 bales at 23 5-16c., 400 bales at 23¼c., 100 bales at 23 5-16c., 200 bales at 23¼c., 400 bales at 23 5-16c.; June, 200 bales at 23 7-16c., 1,200 bales at 23⅜c., 100 bales at 23 7-16c., 200 bales at 23¼c., 100 bales at 23 7-16c., 500 bales at 23¾c., 200 bales at 23 9-16c., 100 bales at 23⅝c., July, 100 bales at 23 7-16c., 100 bales at 23½c.; August, 100 bales at 23¼c.; September, 700 bales at 21¼c. Exchanged—11-16c. paid to exchange 400 bales March for 400 bales April; 1¼c. paid to exchange 200 bales March for 200 bales May. 1c. paid to exchange 100 bales March for 100 bales May. The average quotations of Saturday's Forward Deliveries, as officially reported upon the Bulletin, were as follows: Feb., 22.35c.; March, 22.50c.; April, 22.95c.; May, 23.30c.; June, 23.56c. The receipts at this port today were 5,678 bales, including 467 bales per rail, 3,005 bales from New-Orleans, 506 bales from Savannah, 736 bales from Norfolk, 964 bales from Charleston. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 20,131 bales, and thus far this week 50,555 bales, against 27,375 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,825,509 bales, against 2,825,309 bales same time in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅞	20	20⅛	20⅛
Good Ordinary	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Low Middling	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
Middling	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜
Good Middling	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention, and prices have been tending downward, though on the medium and better grades holders have been unwilling to make concessions. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,700 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$6 50; inferior to good Extra State, $6 70@$7, chiefly at $6 90@$7 for lines; good to fancy at $7@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 70@$7; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 15 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour ₱ bbl.	$4 40@$6 00
Sour Flour	4 75@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	6 10@ 6 60
Extra State	6 70@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 80@ 7 65
Extra Genesee	7 60@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 15
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 70@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 10@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 25@10 75
Southern Flour has been in good demand at full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,600 bbls. at $6 25@$8 35 for ordinary to very good, and $8 35@$11 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl.	
Rye Flour continues in moderate demand, at $4 40@$6 15 ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn-meal has been in light request at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 05@$4 15 for Brandywine; sales, 220 bbls.	

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and heavy since our last. There has been very little call for supplies from any source, and though holders have not been urgent in their offerings of stock, buyers have had the advantage as to price. The scarcity of ocean freight room has tended to check the export movement. Some inquiry has been noted for choice lots of Winter, for the South. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 27,000 bushels at $1 82@$1 85 for White State; $1 75@$1 80 for Red and Amber Pennsylvania and Western; and $1 54@$1 55 for straight No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, (the latter late on Saturday.)....Corn has been quite active, opening firmly, but closing rather heartily. The bulk of the business has been in new Mixed, and new Yellow, the latter chiefly Jersey and Southern. The export call has been fair; and the home trade inquiry good at the ruling figures. Sales reported since our last of 164,000 bushels at 69c.@71c. for new, in lots, chiefly at 70c.@71c. for fair to strictly prime samples delivered, closing at 70c.@70½c. for good to prime, afloat; 71c.@72c. for Southern; and White Western; 70c.@71c. for Yellow Southern, and 70c. for Jersey Yellow....Rye has been very sparingly sought after on the basis of 92c.@95c. for Western and State....Barley has been offered less freely, and has been reported somewhat stronger as to price, particularly for prime to choice lots of Canada West, which have been in more request. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,600 bushels, at 90c. for mixed two and three rowed State, in store, and 95c. for do., delivered. For very choice Canada West there were bids of $1 20, with $1 25 asked....Barley-malt has been inactive, with only small sales reported, at $1 12½@$1 14 for State, and $1 35 for Canada....Oats have been in very moderate request, but quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,000 bushels at 58c.@54c. for Mixed Western; from track and afloat; 51½c.@52c. for do., in store; 52c. for State, in store, and 54c.@56c. for White Western and Ohio, ₱ bushel.

Stocks of Grain in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1872. Feb. 28.	1872. Feb. 19.	1871. Feb. 27.	1870. Feb. 28.
Wheat, bush	2,567,915	2,785,733	1,982,522	2,630,422
Corn, bush	578,409	562,733	367,501	407,486
Oats, bush	2,118,079	2,265,109	1,334,640	1,141,287
Barley, bush	284,751	280,784	403,320	287,427
Rye, bush	405,118	420,585	150,548	41,499
Peas, bush	8,427	8,427	4,027	16,444
Malt, bush	88,948	91,989	224,327	84,770
Grain Total	6,069,647	6,415,354	4,367,845	4,698,975

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales 400 rolls domestic, deliverable April to June, market firm.

HEMP—There has been some call for Jute and Jute Butts, and sales have been reported of 500 bales Jute, at 5½c. 2tc., gold; 500 bales M. C. ds., at 7c., gold, and 200 baled Jute Butts, at 3¼c. currency, ₱ lb. Other kinds quiet. We quote: American at $150@$160 for Undressed, and $230@$260 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Russian, $225, gold, ₱ ton; Manila, 13c.@13¾c.; Sisal, 11c.@11¾c., gold; Jute, 4½c.@7c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c., currency, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been purchased to the extent of 430 bbls., in lots, at 51c.@53c. ₱ gallon; market steady; foreign neglected. We quote: Porto Rico at 53c.@55c.; Cuba, 19c.@20c., for old, and 52c.@55c. for new; English Islands, 52c.@55c., and New-Orleans, 42c.@43c. for new, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quiet, but steady on the basis of $4 70@$4 75 for strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; sales 100 bbls. Tar has been dull at $3 25@$3 30, with 115 bbls. Washington sold at $3 37½@$3 50, and City Pitch at $4 87½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in light request at 37c.@37½c. for merchantable; sales, 60 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Has been very quiet, as a rule, but holders have been firm in their views. Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 22c.@22½c., here, with sales of 1,500 bbls. at 22¼c. and 21¾c.@21¾c., at Philadelphia, for Standard White, with sales of 2,500 bbls.....Refined in cases, quoted nominally at 27½c.@28½c.....Crude quoted at 13c.@13½c. ₱ gallon.....Shipping Crude at 16½c.@17c.....Naphtha nominal.....Crude figures unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in slack demand for early delivery, at about previous quotations, with sales of reported, small lots at $15 87½@$15 90 for old Western Mess; $14 10@$14 25 for new Mess, and $12 for new Extra Prime ₱ bbl. For inward delivery the demand has been fair, with sales reported of 1,600 bbls. new Western Mess, seller February, and March, at $14 60; 200 bbls. do., seller March, at $14 65; 500 bbls. seller May, at $14 75, and 250 bbls. seller June, at $14 87½ ₱ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been in light demand at 6½c. @7c. for City, and 5½c.@5¾c. for Western, ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been quiet, but steady at 9¾c.@9¾c. for Pickled Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Pickled Bellies, Boxed Shoulders, and 8½c.@8¾c. for Pickled Shoulders, ₱ lb. The receipts of Smoked Meats have been 10,000 lbs. Lard is quiet, but steady at 9¾c.@9¾c. for Steam, and 9½c.@9¾c. for Kettle-rendered, ₱ lb. The receipts have been 50,000 lbs. Stearine, for prompt delivery, is quiet at 9½c.@9¾c., and 9¾c.@10¼c. for refined. For forward delivery there has been a fairly active movement, but at easier rates: sales 250 tcs. prime Western Steam; seller February, at 9 11-16c.; 750 tcs. do., seller March, at 9¾c.@9 13-16c.; 750 tcs. do., seller last half of March, at 9¾c.@9 13-16c.; 750 tcs. do., seller April, at 9¾c. and 250 tcs. do., seller May, at 10c. ₱ lb. Butter is dull, selling in a jobbing way at from 27 50@30 for Meess, and $19@$19 50 for Extra Mess; Tierce Beef has been in brisk demand at from $12@$13 for old and new Prime Mess, and $17 50@22 50 for India Mess, and $22@$25 for Cargo do.; Prime Mess Beef is quiet; Beef Hams in request at $22@$25 as the extremes; sales, 175 bbls., in lots, within the range.....There has been a slow movement reported in Cut Meats; Pickled Bellies, Shoulders and Hams dull and irregular in a wholesale way; and the latter held with a fair show of confidence.....We quote fair to extra State Butter at 22c.@32c., in firkins and half firkins; fair to fancy do. in tubs, 30c.@34c.; ordinary to extra Western at 10c.@26c.; Grease Butter, 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.....Fair to extra choice State Factory Cheese, 14c.@17½c., the latter for small selected lots; good to choice State Farm Dairy at 14c.@16c.; Western, ordinary to extra choice, 8½c.@15½c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

SEED—Clover has been in reduced stock, and held with more firmness, but has been inactive; sales, 1,150 bags at 10c.@10½c. for fair to prime choice Indiana and Michigan, and 9¾c.@10c. for Ohio. Nothing really new in other kinds. We quote: Timothy at $3 62½@$4; Flax, $1 90@$2; Calcutta Linseed at $2 50@$2 55, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—There has been a moderate call for Raw, mostly for refining purposes, on the basis of previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 769 hhds. fair to strictly good refining Cuba at 9c.@9 5-16c.; 250 bags Demerara at 11¼c.; 275 boxes Clayed and Centrifugal at 9¼c.@9¾c., and 51 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8¼c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 9c.; good do. at 9¼c.; prime do at 9¾c.; refining Porto Rico, commonly prime, at 9¾c.@9¾c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9¼c.@10¾c., ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9¼c.; Manila, in bags, 7¼c.@8¼c.@8¾c. for superior to extra superior, &c. Refined Sugars in moderate demand at from 10¼c.@12¾c. as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a light movement reported in stock today, but values have been quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9¼c. for ordinary to prime; 34,000 lbs. Stearine, for prompt delivery, at 9¼c.@10¼c.; and 80 pkg. Grease at 7¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet at 91½c. ₱ gallon; sales, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The movement in the line of berth freights has been comparatively light, checked by the scarcity of room for prompt use, and the firmer views of ship owners. In the chartering line there has been a fair inquiry noted, mainly for vessels for the Petroleum and Grain trades, but at rates which have not been satisfactory, and negotiations have been progressing rather slowly. From the Grain exporting ports the demand has been for vessels for the Cotton, Lumber and West India trades, at about former quotations.....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last show been 315 bales Cotton, in lots, at 7-32d. by steam and 5-16d. by sail, with Grain by sail, by steam quoted nominally 9½d.@7d. ₱ bushel; 2,100 pks. Bacon and Lard, at 22s. 6d. by sail and 25s. by steam, ₱ ton; also, a British ship, 1,021 tons, and a French ship, 773 tons, reported on the usual terms.....For Cork, and from New-Orleans, four ships, with full cargoes of Cotton, at 9-16d., and another ship, with do., at ½d. ₱ lb.....For London, by sail, 7,800 bushels Corn, in bulk, ₱ bushel, and 220 bbls. Shoe-pegs at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and by steam, 100 boxes Bacon at 25s. ₱ ton.....For Glasgow, by steam, 100 tcs. Lard at 30s., and 20 tons Clover-seed on private terms.....For Cork and Queenstown for Orders, a Norwegian bark, 550 tons, with phosphate from Buil River, at 30s. ₱ ton, and a Norwegian bark, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, reported (on a foreign charter) from Philadelphia on private terms.....For Belfast, a British brig, 175 tons, with about 1,300 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. 2d. ₱ quarter.....For an Irish port, direct, a British brig, 193 tons, with about 1,400 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter.....For Antwerp, 350 tons Lard at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton, and from New-Orleans, two ships, with Cotton, at 1¼c., and another, with do., at 1 1-16c. ₱ lb.....For Bremen, a Bremen bark, 402 tons, with about 2,750 bbls. Petroleum, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Hamburg, 1,500 boxes Extract of Logwood at 17s. 6d., weight; 500 tons Black-walnut at 27s. 6d.; and, by steam, 800 bags Coffee on private terms; also, to Germany, 1,000 bbls. Lard on the berth for general cargo.....For Copenhagen, by steam, 10 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ₱ ton.....For Stockholm, by steam, 300 tcs. Lard at 30s. ₱ ton.....For Stettin, by steam, 300 tcs. Lard at 30s. ₱ ton.....For the Baltic a ship with Cotton from Mobile at ¾d. ₱ lb.....

FOR GREAT BRITAIN—Has been quiet at the close, with about 7,500 cases Petroleum on private terms.....Some other Petroleum negotiations were pending at a late hour.....For Rio Janeiro a British bark, now at Savannah, with 160,000 feet of Yellow Pine Lumber from Brunswick, Ga., at $20, gold, net.....For Martinique, a schooner, reported from an Eastern port, with 140,000 feet Lumber from Bucksville at $11, gold, and back with Sugar from Porto Rico to an Eastern port at 45c.....For the River Platte, a bark, 446 tons, reported (from an Eastern port) with Lumber from St. Mary's, at $21 75.....For the north side of Cuba, a British bark, with Timber, reported from St. John's, at $8.....For St. Croix, a Danish bark, 400 tons, with general cargo, hence, on owner's account.....For Aspinwall, a British bark, 547 tons, reported via St. Croix, on private terms.....For Port-au-Prance and back, a British schooner, 189 tons, with general cargo, at $2,800, half gold, and port charges.....For New-York, a schooner, from St. John's, with Lumber at $5, and Laths at $1.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—FLOUR—demand light; holders firm at $6 50@$6 65 for extra Spring. WHEAT active and unchanged prices. CORN in fair demand and drooping at 39c.@39½c. for No. 2 Mixed, on track. OATS in fair demand at 32c. for No. 2. RYE quiet and unchanged; sales at 74c. for No. 2. BARLEY unchanged; sales at 50c. for No. 2 regular; 60c. for do. fresh. PORK dull and drooping at $12 35, cash, and seller March. LARD dull and lower at $8 82½@$8 85. Green and Bulk MEATS unchanged. Live HOGS quiet and unchanged; prices range at $5 50@$6 60. Dressed HOGS in good demand; soft sold at $4 80; stiff at $5@$5 10. CATTLE strong for good grades; supply scarce. WHISKY in fair demand and lower at 85½c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Rye, 38,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley and 800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley and 6,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Winter Superfine, $5 75@$6 05; Winter Extra, $6 25@$6 50; Winter Double Extra, $7@$7 25. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Spring, $1 36; sample lots No. 2 Fall, $1 27½@$1 75. CORN dull and drooping; offerings liberal. OATS firm and Yellow on the track at 39c.@40c.; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator, 41c.@41½c. OATS dull and drooping; White, on the track, 35½c.@37c.; Rejected, in elevator, 36½c.@37c. BARLEY steady; Iowa, 60c.@70c. RYE higher and wanted. No. 2, 88c. WHISKY quiet and steady at 87c. TOBACCO active. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PROVISIONS very quiet; only an order trade. PORK $15. DRY-SALTED MEATS—Packed lots Shoulders, 6c.; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. BACON—Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. BACON—Hams—Sugar-cured, 12c.@13c. LARD quiet: 8¼c. offered; 9c. asked. Live HOGS declining; sales at $4 95@$5 60, mostly at $5 25@$5 40. CATTLE dull at $2 90@$5 50. RECEIPTS—13,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 26.—TOBACCO active and unchanged; sales, 245 hhds. BAGGING quiet but firm; held at 21c. FLOUR active and higher; medium grades advanced; Family Extra held at $7 for round lots. WHEAT in fair demand; held at $1 60@$1 70 for prime store. CORN quiet and steady at 42c. for Shelled and Sacked. OATS quiet and steady at 35c. for prime Sacked. RYE firm and in fair demand at 90c. from store. PORK quiet at $13 25 for round lots; BACON quiet and weak; sales of Shoulders at 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. for round lots. LARD firm and weak, asking 8¼c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¾c. for Clear Sides, for round lots, packed. LARD steady at 9¼c.@10c. WHISKY quiet and steady at 87c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 26.—FLOUR steady, with a good demand; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 27, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—DER FREISCHUTZ, (German Opera.)—Mme. Ines Fabbri and Mr. J. Mulder.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE NAIAD QUEEN.—The Mallitons, Miss Kate Santley and Miss Jenny Lee.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiraly Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY —FARCES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LECTURE by Dr. T. S. Lambert on Health and Longevity.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth. Subject: "Follies and Foibles."

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralising schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy, influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum..... 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year..... 5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year..... 8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year..... 50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Perhaps the most surprising news we have to publish this morning is that HANK SMITH, savings bank defaulter, still continues to be at the head of the Police force in this City.

The following question is put by the *Missouri Democrat*, and will doubtless receive a prompt reply:

"Will the New-York *Tribune* and the Chicago *Tribune* please howl? Here is CARL SCHURZ'S recent speech being scattered broadcast by the National Democratic Committee under a variety of franks. Is *this* any abuse of the franking privilege?"

Add to this the information given yesterday by our Washington correspondent:

"CARL SCHURZ'S last three speeches have been printed in a pamphlet of thirty-two pages. Yesterday subscription lists were circulated, and the Democrats subscribed largely, some taking five hundred copies each, but not a Republican would touch the traitor's productions. Perhaps it will interest Mr. GREELEY, and the sneaks who spy out Congressmen's private business, for him to know that these documents are folded at the Government expense, and, like the *Tribune*, sent into New-Hampshire to defeat the Republican ticket. This is all done, of course, with Mr. SCHURZ'S full consent, and it is believed, also, at his direct wish."

The Board of Aldermen have at length made up their minds to endeavor to put a stop to the attempts of the *Tribune, World et al.* to swindle the tax-payers by inserting, without legal authority, three or four columns a week of advertised reports of Common Council proceedings. They have appealed to the Mayor and Controller to limit the publication of such proceedings (in nine daily and nine weekly papers) to the brief digest required by law. Whatever HALL may think fit to do in such a case, the community will expect Controller GREEN to make the attempt to confine these advertisements within narrower limits still. It is simply a fraud upon the public to pay for eighteen insertions of the proceedings, whether in full or in digest, of the Common Council, and there can be no possible excuse for sanctioning the continuance of such a practice.

To illustrate the risks which attend the faithful discharge of duty by our City Police, it is only necessary to refer to the brutal assault made on Sunday evening upon Patrolman BERNARD TULLY, and to the further assault which was made yesterday morning upon the officers who were sent to arrest his assailants. TULLY had made himself specially obnoxious to certain east side gangs of ruffians, and the fearful pounding with cobble-stones administered to him by six of these scoundrels was intended to wipe out finally a long list of old scores against the faithful officer. Patrolman TULLY is the only member of the Force who has gained the recently-instituted medal for meritorious service. He now lies in a very critical condition, and whatever may be the result of his injuries, we trust that the public will not fail to accord some substantial recognition of services which are valuable in proportion to their necessity and their comparative infrequency.

It might be a convenience to Senator SCHURZ to have an arrangement entered into by which he should be the only man allowed to make a speech in the Senate. He is fast bringing things to that pass without an arrangement. Not satisfied with declaiming by the hour together about his heart and other viscera, he constantly interrupts everybody else who tries to express an opinion, and appears to have come to the conclusion that the Senate in fee simple has been made over to him. He interrupted Mr. MORTON forty-two times in the course of a single speech, Mr. CONKLING'S speech he broke in upon thirty-one times. Yesterday he tried the same game with Senator FESSENDEN. We shall be told that this is a proof of his "towering spirit," and "commanding genius," but to outsiders it looks like mere impertinence. The tricks of a pettifogging lawyer may be appropriate enough to SCHURZ, but they are out of place in the United States Senate. Somebody ought to tie SCHURZ'S leg to his chair when gentlemen are speaking.

The Bolting Convention.

A more nondescript body than the Cincinnati Convention will be, if it ever should meet, it is difficult to conceive. In the resolution of the little meeting at Lexington, Mo., which issued the call, the object of the Cincinnati gathering is vaguely said to be "to take such action as the convictions of duty and public exigencies" may seem to those present to require. Mr. GRATZ BROWN, who was the chief orator at Lexington, evidently felt that *his* "convictions" of duty would require a nomination to be made. He was not averse even to having it understood that that nomination might with propriety fall upon himself. Mr. GREELEY, in the same mood, also expressed the view that a nomination was the first thing in order. He thought that the choice should fall on a certain great farmer of Chappaqua. Mr. TRUMBULL is not certain that any one ought to be nominated, but if anybody should be, and he should be the man, he has no doubt whatever that the entire Republican Party, *except the officeholders*, ought to vote for him. Mr. SCHURZ, not being eligible to the Presidency, on account of his foreign birth, does not trouble himself directly about the propriety of a nomination, but contents himself with contributing to the political capital of the concern as many and as base insinuations touching every one who don't adhere to the Cincinnati movement as he can invent.

Meanwhile, the thing hangs fire. There has been no popular response to the fury into which the Missouri bolters lashed themselves over the present state of political affairs. A few gentlemen in Ohio, most of whom were concerned in getting up the Lexington caucus, have ingenuously expressed their ardent sympathy with its motives, and their determination to do what little they can to carry out its ends. But beyond this prearranged echo there is absolute silence among the Republican Party, and almost equal silence in the Republican Press.

Nor has the response from the Democracy been any more satisfactory to the scheming politicians who seem to have persuaded themselves that that party was only waiting to be asked in order to accept them as its leaders. It is true that the Connecticut Democrats adopted a portion of the resolution passed by the conclave at Lexington, but their subsequent action, in nominating a straight-out Democrat, makes their platform palpably the play of "Hamlet," with *Hamlet* left out. The Yankee Democrats are perfectly willing to make any kind of Republican professions which they thought would catch Republican votes; but they utterly refuse to carry out the plan of the Missouri plotters, and give their votes to Republican candidates. In this they evidently share the feeling of the Democracy of the nation. According to present appearances, there is not a show of favorable feeling on the part of the working politicians of the Democratic Party toward the pet scheme of the Missouri patriots. This is a fact of immensely greater importance than the sentiments or opinions of GRATZ BROWN, or HORACE GREELEY, or LYMAN TRUMBULL, or any other aspirant for Presidential honors, and it is one which these gentlemen had better consider in time, if they do not wish to make a ludicrous and lamentable spectacle of themselves in public.

A very interesting indication of the unwillingness of the Democracy to cast themselves at the feet of the disappointed and ambitious politicians who invite them to do so in the name of "Liberal" Republicanism, is to be found in an article from the New-York *Citizen* in another column. The editor of that paper is of the most liberal sect of the Democrats. He fought Tammany in New-York with zeal. He regards the immediate past of the National Democracy as made up of "years of folly." He wishes sincerely to strengthen the aims which honest Democrats may be supposed to entertain. But he has no notion of surrendering to this handful of adventurers the leadership of his party. He points out that they are insignificant in number, helpless alone, and incapable of commanding a great popular movement such as is necessary to raise again the trailing flag of Democracy. We commend his arguments and conclusions to those who think that the sole remaining condition preliminary to the millennium is about to be fulfilled by the Democracy voting for a Republican for President.

A Remedy for Bad Gas.

A bill has been drafted in the interests of our citizens who have so long submitted to the exactions of the local Gas Companies, and who are still, in spite of all that has been said and written on the subject, as impotent as ever to compel these companies to supply them with a fair equivalent for the money they receive. Sickly, smoky light in houses, hotels, and churches, is as common as ever it was, and the variation in the quality of gas is as uniformly accompanied as heretofore with a steady buoyancy of gas-bills. Badly-lighted streets still increase the growing dangers of evening travel, and the householder who grumbles about paying for light that does not illuminate, has the satisfaction of knowing that he is also compelled to pay taxes for public lamps which strongly recall the barbarous epoch of tallow wicks and oil. Until recently this last infliction was not relieved by even the melancholy solace of having any official expression of public discontent. When we find, however, such an item as the following among the bills reported to the Board of Audit by Controller GREEN, it does appear as if some check were about to be placed on the extortions of the gas companies:

Harlem Gas-light Company, gas, $211,266 68.
(The charge is exorbitant, and greatly in excess of the quantity and quality of gas supplied.)

It is obvious that in order to be able properly to guard the public interest and the public purse in such a matter, it is necessary to have some well-authenticated series of tests to appeal to in order to convict the gas companies of breach of contract, or of illegal charges. What is true in regard to street-lamps, for which the City pays over a million of dollars a year, is still more true about the gas consumed by private families, for which many millions are paid. There are but few people who would take the trouble to invite a scientific chemist and a gas engineer to test the quality of the gas in their dimly-lighted parlors, in order to dispute the payment of the next bill rendered to them. Even if a claim were disputed on this ground, the daring consumer would simply find his gas turned off, his deposit, if any, confiscated, and his suffering fellow-citizens no better off than before. The bill referred to has been drawn up for the purpose of applying a daily test to the illuminating power of the gas distributed throughout the City. It proposes to create a Board of Examiners, consisting of two scientific chemists and one practical man, having a special familiarity with the subject, and who are to have the power of appointing not more than five inspectors to carry the provisions of the act into effect. A suitable central laboratory and various testing places are to be provided for these examiners, and tests of the illuminating power of the gas furnished by all the local companies are to be made three times a day at suitable evening hours throughout the year. The testing places must not be situated nearer than one thousand yards to the works of the company whose gas is to be tested. The minimum illuminating power to be prescribed by the Board is set down at sixteen candles, and the maximum rate allowed to be charged is two dollars and a quarter per one thousand feet. A monthly average is to be struck, and should this fall below the prescribed standard, the Board of Examiners are to have the power to diminish proportionally the rate to be charged to consumers for that month. The Board is also required to prescribe the quantity of gas to be consumed by each street lamp per hour.

These are the main provisions of a bill whose details will stand a good deal of amendment, but whose general provisions are admirable. The annual cost in salaries of the Board of Examiners, their Inspectors and their clerk, would amount, according to the bill, to $24,500. We incline to the opinion that the work could be efficiently done for a good deal less than this. At the same time, it must be conceded that the saving effected in public and private expenditures on gas, would, under the operation of such a bill, amount to a great deal more. The provisions of Mr. MORTON'S bill, which were last night under discussion in the State Senate, aim at providing somewhat similar protection to consumers, though by less elaborate machinery. The minimum illuminating standard which it fixes is 14½ candles. The bill has been recommitted to the Committee, but will be again reported within the next eight days. It is to be hoped that gas consumers will obtain, in one way or other, from the present Legislature, the protection against the companies which is so urgently required.

Quick Transit Railroad Schemes.

A dozen or fifteen different schemes for rapid transit through Manhattan Island are now pending before the Legislature. Most of them have appeared at various times before previous Legislatures, and three or four of them have passed both Houses at one time or another, and have been vetoed by the Governor. It is now eight years since the first project for steam transit in this City was submitted to the wisdom of our Legislators at Albany, and it is due to them to say that they appreciated its importance and promptly gave it their sanction. It was for an under-ground steam railway, running under Broadway and Fifth-avenue to Harlem River. It was vetoed by Gov. FENTON.

The charter of the road as it passed the Legislature was framed to suit the expressed wishes of Gov. FENTON, and had it not been for his treachery, the citizens of New-York would now be riding from the Battery to Harlem in twenty minutes instead of an hour and a half. From that day to this the necessity for some mode of rapid transit through the island has been daily becoming more urgent, and the schemes concocted to meet this necessity have been multiplying yearly before the Legislature. None of them, however, appear to have shown any improvement on the plan originally projected, and now, after eight years of competition and strife among the quick-transit men at Albany, during which the long-suffering people of this City have hoped and prayed in vain for relief, they are obliged to come back to the scheme first vetoed by Gov. FENTON.

The experience of European cities has shown the superiority and greater practicability of under-ground roads for local travel by steam, and the experience of the Central Under-ground Company in this City has shown that such a road can only be built under Broadway. Broadway is the backbone of the City; it is the natural route for an under-ground road, and, as long as it remains unoccupied, the requisite capital cannot be obtained to build a road elsewhere. It is gratifying to learn, therefore, that most of the competitors for a charter for a Broadway under-ground, of whom there are half a dozen or more now before the Legislature, have concluded to combine their forces, and accept an amendment to the charter of the Central Under-ground, transferring the route to that thoroughfare. This Company is understood to have a large capital already subscribed to the project, and, with such an amendment to their charter, there will be no difficulty in raising abundant means to push on the work and bring it to a completion at the earliest possible date. Nearly every property-owner on Broadway is said to have assented to this mode of settling the quick transit question, and will unite in petitioning the Legislature to pass the amended bill of the Central Under-ground Company.

We hope, therefore, that the joint Railroad Committee of the Legislature, which has spent three or four weeks in listening to the merits of the rival schemes for quick transit, will take immediate action after the recess, and report one bill, at least, that stands some chance of affording practical relief to the people of this City. There may be other meritorious schemes among the many bills that have been introduced, and, if so, and their projectors can afford a reasonable guarantee that they will be backed by the necessary capital to carry their plans into practical effect, they should be allowed a fair trial. What the people want is quick transit, and they want it as quickly as possible. Any plan that is practicable, and does not interfere with private rights, and that will secure speedy and comfortable transit at a reasonable cost, will be hailed with delight by the entire population of the City. Some kind of relief they certainly expect and have a right to demand from this Legislature. They have been baulked in their efforts to get relief from the last two Legislatures, because the Tammany Ring would not permit any bill to pass that did not put the control of the road in their hands, and enable them to build it with the people's money. But with the downfall of the Tweed dynasty, and the simultaneous collapse of its crowning "job," the Viaduct swindle, the friends of quick transit began to be inspired with new hope. Among the reforms for this City which they expect from the present Legislature, there is none of greater importance or more immediate necessity to the mass of our citizens than that of facilitating transit from one end of the City to the other. We trust they will not be disappointed.

Mr. Husted.

The *Tribune* finds it hard to make up its mind about Hon. JAMES W. HUSTED, now commonly called "Gravel" HUSTED, whom Mr. GREELEY honors as one of his immediate constituents. As long ago as May, 1870, the *Tribune* said editorially of that gentleman:

"When the new charter passed the Assembly, it was positively asserted by those who claimed to know that in consequence of the action of the Republicans, certain members who were named would receive good offices. On Saturday last, the new Commissioners of Emigration organized. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, who was one of the Commissioners named in the bill, resigned and JAMES W. HUSTED, a Republican member from Westchester, who was active in favor of the new charter, and who was one of the persons designated by the rumor, was elected in his place. The Constitution forbids the Legislature to appoint any of its own members to office. Isn't it rather a shallow device for the Legislature to go into this 'dummy' business?"

Early in the present year, after the publication by us of the facts as to the Peekskill Gravel Company, Mr. HUSTED demanded an investigation, and got a Committee, presided over by his intimate friend, Mr. ALVORD. That Committee closed its investigation on Saturday, and on Monday the *Tribune* comes out in favor of Mr. HUSTED, calls his transactions with the City a "shrewd business operation," says the investigation which it called upon Mr. HUSTED to demand "ought not to have been begun," &c., &c. But we notice that the *Tribune* is even now careful not to say whether it approves or disapproves Mr. HUSTED'S transactions, unless its approbation is to be inferred from its calling them a "shrewd business operation." Let us see what these transactions were.

It is tolerably apparent that the general opinion that the Committee was got up as a whitewashing machine was correct. The *Tribune*, after a single meeting of the Committee, foreshadowed this as the conclusion; and when, on Saturday, Mr. RYDER, who knows more about the matter than any one, undertook to tell the whole story, he was peremptorily silenced by the Chairman. Mr. HUSTED was present, as was proper, during all the investigation, asking questions and eliciting such facts as made in his favor, but there was no one, apparently, to draw out the facts on the other side. It was a trial before a Court favorable to the accused, where he was represented by counsel and there was no prosecuting officer. Bearing this fact in mind, let us see just what stands admitted or proved.

The Central Park Commission for years obtained its gravel at a price which gradually increased, but never exceeded $2 60 per cubic yard. It came from the vicinity of Peekskill, and was furnished chiefly by JESSE RYDER, who had arrangements with the owners of certain gravel-pits. The largest and best of these belonged to Mrs. VAN CORTLANDT, who received twenty-five cents per load for the privilege of digging the gravel. This pit is known as the Roa Hook Gravel-pit, though gravel from other pits in its immediate vicinity is so near it in quality that it is often accepted as Roa Hook gravel, and was delivered as such by HUSTED and FREAR. Early in 1871 a company was formed, called the Peekskill Gravel Company, a prior one, known as the Hudson River Gravel Company, being dissolved. This Peekskill Company consisted, so far as appears, solely of ALEXANDER FREAR, of this City, and JAMES W. HUSTED, of Westchester, though HANK SMITH'S name was connected with it. Both were and had been for some years members of the Assembly. FREAR was a Democrat, the chief representative in the Assembly of the Tammany Ring. HUSTED was a Republican, who voted for the Ring Charter, and was appointed Commissioner of Emigration under circumstances which the *Tribune* vigorously denounced. These two men, being thus public officers, go deliberately to work to speculate out of the City of New-York. By their own admissions they proceeded to get control of the Roa Hook gravel-pit, and of others in its vicinity. Mr. RYDER was not permitted to state in full precisely how this was done, but it appears that they telegraphed for him to go to Albany during the session of the Legislature on March 8, 1871, that on going there they told him that they had "got the price fixed in New-York;" that "Tammany would be in power for some years;" that they had arranged or were arranging to supply Prospect Park; that they had got the control of Mrs. VAN CORTLANDT'S pit, and that if he, RYDER, consulted his own interests, he would transfer to them some other pits which he controlled, and would accept employment under them to superintend their business. Mr. RYDER claims that it was not true that HUSTED and FREAR had then got the control of Mrs. VAN CORTLANDT'S gravel-pit, but the point is not very important, for then or soon after they signed an agreement with her by which they were to pay her twenty-five cents a load for gravel, and guaranteed her that at that rate she should receive at least ten thousand dollars a year. Mr. RYDER saw no other course but to accept their terms. Soon after that, Messrs. HUSTED and FREAR began to receive all the orders for gravel; their price rose from $2 60 to $3 50 and $3 80 per yard, the Park Commissioners bought from them a very large amount, and bills for $35,000 are now before the Board of Audit for payment, while they have received as much since.

It therefore stands admitted that these public officers deliberately went to work to intervene between the City and the owner of the gravel, and that though the owner got nothing more for her gravel, the City paid about thirty-five thousand dollars a year more for it, and this sum went into the pockets of HUSTED and FREAR. This is not only not denied, but it is admitted, and defended as a fair business transaction—or, in the words of the *Tribune*, "a shrewd business operation." Had they not been public officers, it would, as the world goes, have been such; but we doubt if any fair-minded man will so regard it under the circumstances. It, of course, does not necessarily involve any charge of corruption. It does not prove that any one's vote was bought any more than HUSTED'S appointment as Commissioner of Emigration. But does any one believe that, if Mr. HUSTED had voted against the charter, he and FREAR would have gone into partnership in the gravel business? Or that, if they had not some assurances of receiving the patronage of the Ring, they would have entered into contracts which required them to pay ten or fifteen thousand dollars a year, whether they sold any gravel or not? Or that they would have incurred such liabilities unless they knew that they would be permitted to advance the price fifty per cent? The fact that since the Ring was broken up, HUSTED and FREAR regard their contract with Mrs. VAN CORTLANDT as a burden, and publicly offered before the Committee to assign it to any one who would assume it, shows that its value in their eyes rested in the fact that, as they told RYDER, they had "fixed the price in New-York," and Tammany was to "remain in power at least four years." These calculations being proved wrong, they are ready to retire from business. Their "shrewd business operation" isn't so shrewd, after all.

Another New Balloon.

Is it quite impossible that the problem of directing the course of a balloon should be solved after all? M. DUPUY DE LOME has made a new flying machine that can, at all events, be brought to head up to the wind, if not to soar straight against it. The new balloon is "ovoid" in shape, is provided with a rudder at the stern of the basket, and a double screw. From the description, it appears that the screw must somehow be capable of working both vertically and laterally. An ascent was made the other day by M. DE LOME, who took up with him no fewer than fifteen persons. The machine was brought head to the wind at a height of about a thousand feet; but, although the screw was kept hard at work, the voyagers were taken northward in obedience to a southerly wind, very much as if they were in a balloon of the old-fashioned sort. They landed at last, in safety, at Noyon in Picardy, and the trip is regarded as having proved that if M. DE LOME cannot sail with his "air ship" directly against the wind, he can considerably retard the usual progress to leeward, and possibly change the direction of progress so as to make it a few points more favorable than in an ordinary balloon. This is something gained, although we should like more evidence as regards the alleged facts.

It will be remembered that Prof. LOWE, some years since, proposed to control a balloon in the same way as does M. DE LOME. The Professor designed to work the screws by a caloric engine, and confidently announced his intention of proceeding with his monster air-ship, "City of New-York," to Europe. It need not be added that he did not go. The vast, tawny globe of the machine did, indeed, appear in process of inflation, and towered above the Forty-second-street Reservoir for several days, while attached to the old Exhibition ground close by. But after amusing the people for about a week with this show, and lending it plausibility by the exhibition, at twenty-five cents a head, of cooking stoves, beds, provisions, buffalo robes, and light artillery that were to be taken up in the car, Prof. LOWE packed up his balloon and departed—not for Europe, but to Central Park. The monster was subsequently used to marry people in. The excuse given for not crossing the Atlantic was, if we remember rightly, that the gas company was unable or unwilling to furnish the necessary supply of gas; and the public were kindly invited to believe that this fact was only ascertained after the process of inflation had gone on for some days. M. DE LOME has at least had better luck than this, and his balloon has served a nobler purpose than to be a mere "captive," even with the wedding festivities thrown in. While the cable talks to us hourly from London, under the sea, it would be rash to say that people may not one day fly through the air; but it remains true notwithstanding that little has yet been accomplished to modify the conviction that the chances are strongly against it.

Notaries Public.

What has become of the bill introduced some time since in the State Legislature, empowering Notaries Public to take acknowledgments in other counties than the one for which they are created? The suggestion is a good one, and should be adopted. A Notary Public is really an officer of the State, and his powers ought to be coextensive with the State limits. Another valuable improvement in this regard would be an act enabling Notaries, upon filing their signatures with the Clerk of another county, to dispense with the certificate now required from the Clerk of their own county in cases where papers are to be filed outside of its limits. For this unnecessary and vexatious technicality, thousands of dollars are spent every year worse than uselessly. A deed, for example, acknowledged before a New-York Notary, cannot be recorded in Brooklyn until the certificate of the New-York County Clerk has been affixed and paid for. A Notary's authority does not need to be thus authenticated in his own county, because his signature is filed in the Clerk's office, and thus made theoretically matter of public interest. An extension of the same principle to other counties would greatly simplify the whole business of conveyancing, and relieve the transfer of property of a tax, which, however small in itself, is annoying, because it is needless, and serves no good end except to swell the already extravagant perquisites of our public officers.

Detention of Witnesses.

Lovers of justice will rejoice that MOORE, the emigrant swindler, has at last got his deserts. But before dismissing the case from our minds, it is well to notice a defect in our judicial machinery which has often been exposed before, but which this case illustrated in a peculiarly painful manner. We refer to the House of Detention for witnesses. In speaking of it now we do not design to dwell on the alleged inconvenience of the building used for that purpose here, or on the needless discomfort to which witnesses so detained are said to be subjected. Charges of this sort have been freely made, and certainly should be examined into. A question of more radical importance, however, is whether the system itself might not be so improved as more fully to meet the requirements of justice and humanity. To a poor man, especially a foreigner, ignorant of our language and customs, it must seem but a mockery of justice that he should be locked up for weeks, and even months possibly, to his great pecuniary detriment and the suffering of his family, while the rogue who has injured him goes free. Yet that is too often the anomalous spectacle, as in KORNACK'S case, which the practical working of our House of Detention gives us.

Undoubtedly one result of this is to deter many from coming forward at all to testify, even in the case of their own wrongs. Many criminals go unpunished, and are multiplied by this impunity. On the other hand, it is clear that, unless witnesses are subjected to some restraint, they would often grow tired of waiting the slow processes of the law, and evade the jurisdiction of the Court, to the same undesirable end. This, also, was illustrated in the case referred to. To draw the mean accurately between excessive severity and dangerous lenity is no easy task. The matter would be immensely simplified if our Courts dispensed more generally with the delays that so often embarrass, when they do not wholly obstruct, the administration of justice. It would seem right, too, where a witness is kept in duress to his own loss, that some effort should be made to reimburse him out of the public funds. The general good, of course, overrides all private considerations; but where the innocent are made to suffer by society for its own protection, it is fair that they should, so far as possible, be indemnified.

Another point which we touched on before, is that where witnesses do evade the jurisdiction of the Court, as by going to another State, some measure ought to be at hand to compel their return. Because there was no resource of this kind at the District Attorney's disposal, or because he knew of none to bring KORNACK back, it seemed for a time as if MOORE would escape the penalty he has at last received and so richly deserved. Now this seems a very curious weakness of the law. We have heard that in a case very similar to KORNACK'S, a former District Attorney secured the return of an unwilling witness on a requisition for compounding a felony. Whether this ingenious device would hold in every case is at least uncertain. Of the moral correctness of the principle on which it is based there can be no question. A man who has been criminally wronged owes it to society as well as to himself to see that the wrong-doer is punished. He may condone and forgive the offense to himself, but he has no right so to condone the offense against society. A refusal to prosecute criminals by those whose testimony is required to convict, is, morally speaking, nothing but compounding felony, whatever it may be in law. We have referred to this also before, and urged that stringent measures should be taken to enforce the fulfillment of this duty, so often and so shamefully shirked. It is a duty few recognize, and its systematic neglect goes far to explain a large part of the villainy that riots in our City.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Senators who are always clamoring for "investigations" did not relish the proposal brought forward yesterday by Senator CONKLING. It was to inquire into the number of recommendations to office they have made since President GRANT came into power. Mr. TIPTON and Mr. TRUMBULL objected—Mr. SCHURZ might have done so with equally good reason. Mr. SUMNER has nothing to fear from such an inquiry. We hope the resolution will be pushed, and then the public will have some further proof of the disinterestedness of TIPTON, TRUMBULL and SCHURZ.

In the article published in yesterday's TIMES foreshadowing probable action on the part of the Committee of Seventy in presenting certain charges against Superintendent KELSO and HANK SMITH, the writer made some allusions to the private conduct of the Superintendent and Judge DOWLING not at all pertinent to the subject, and apparently without foundation in fact. While there is every reason to believe that the official conduct of Mr. KELSO will require investigation at the hands of the Legislature, there was no necessity for the reporter to attack Judge DOWLING, against whose official conduct we have heard no complaints. We do know, on the other hand, that he has often proved a just and vigilant Magistrate, and that evil-doers generally have no love for him. Our reporter was evidently misled by false information—as reporters too often are.

Every now and then the mania for autographs takes a fresh start. Paris is badly attacked by it just now, and *Figaro* is actually publishing a weekly journal styled the *Autograph*, entirely devoted to letters from famous hands, written during the war or the reign of the Commune. The letters are given in *fac-simile*, being taken off on stone. Another Paris journal, the *Radical*, does the same thing. Among the celebrities whose letters have lately been published in this way, are VICTOR HUGO, JOHN STUART MILL, LOUIS BLANC, Mr. BRADLAUGH, and M. MICHELET. Enthusiasts are making collections of these treasures, and for some little time the rage will be at fever heat. There is perhaps more sense in such a taste than in the curious passion, now nearly faded out, for postage stamps. Take it for all in all, "Philately" was perhaps the most absurd fashionable madness in its way that an age rich in such things has had to boast of.

The last attempt to put down "Rabagas" is by whistling. A Spartan band of devoted Republicans took possession of the gallery, and "stopped the dramatic preaching of Imperialism by vigorously monotonous outbursts of Republican melody." For twenty minutes the play was silenced, and only by the help of a strong body of Police was the chorus of whistlers checked. Even then the performers—that is, the whistlers—had to be put out before they would give in. The intent was good, no doubt, but if the tokens of change, which have thickened since the election of ROUHER, are not soon counteracted, it will take something more effectual than whistling to sustain the Republic of M. THIERS, however that expedient may temporarily choke off M. SARDOU.

It is pointed out as one of the healthiest signs of the times in Rome, that the newspapers there keep up a perpetual grumble. The filth of the streets, in particular, is railed at with passionate iteration, and if curses were brooms and watering-carts, the "Eternal City" might soon be as sweet and clean as the Quaker precincts of Philadelphia. But, alas! the same kind of grumbling flows on, like TENNYSON'S Brook, "forever" in New-York, and are we as much cleaner as we ought to be in consequence? Continual dropping may wear away a rock, and we know it will crush out "Rings," but the vile rubbish of the streets seems to laugh that and everything else to scorn. The condition of things during the past few days of high winds and long-deferred rain or snow is almost beyond human endurance.

On the strength of the excitement lately occasioned throughout the South by the announcement that Rebel cotton-bonds and "shinplasters" might soon have an increased marketable value, an enterprising shoe-maker at Nashville, Tenn., caused an advertisement to be inserted in the *Banner* to the effect that he was prepared to give seventy-five cents "in the dollar" for old, and fifty cents for new, issue of Confederate money. The offer proved so tempting that the street in front of his store was crowded to excess on the following morning. Old men and old women from every part of the surrounding country were on hand with carpet-bags and valises, containing paper representing thousands of dollars. The first man who entered the store had a parcel of some $200,000, and his utter astonishment may be better imagined than described when the audacious Crispin drew the pile toward him, and paid over to the owner one-half the amount in notes of precisely the same value and issue. For the reason that few men like to allow themselves to remain the only victims of such a huge joke, the fun was continued for several days, much to the amusement of those who had been in the secret from the first, and to the disgust of certain sharp ones who had been so far misled as to have attempted a "corner" in the market.

The Semi-Annual Exhibition of the Students of Columbia College.

The semi-annual exhibition of the students of Columbia College took place at the Academy of Music, last night, before a large audience. The music of the evening was furnished by GRAFULLA'S full band. Among the gentlemen on the stage were the President of the College, Profs. SHORT and NAIRNE, and Dr. ORMISTON. Mr. H. DUNCAN WOOD presided, and made the opening address of welcome to the friends and patrons of the College. The following was the order of exercises: "Has It Paid?" W. H. HALDANE; "Mediæval Church Architecture," C. C. EDGERTON; "College," S. G. ASHMORE; Oration, R. H. WILKINSON; "Chivalry," LOUIS F. LACEY; "Education and Happiness," HENRY G. MCKENZIE; "Progress of Science," WM. BABCOCK, Jr.; "The Drama," H. C. DEMILLE; Philolexian oration, SUTHERLAND TENNEY; Parthenonian oration, EDMUND MCCARTY. The address of Mr. HALDANE, which dealt with the doings of the Tammany Ring, evoked frequent applause. As is too often the case at these exhibitions, the audience indulged in active conversation the whole evening. The effect was sometimes very ludicrous, as when the noise was loudest the young orator on the stage appeared to be going through a series of elaborate dumb motions, not one word he uttered being audible above the loud buzz of the general conversation.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Case Brought Up in the House of Lords—A Desultory Discussion.

In the English House of Lords, on Feb. 13, Lord REDESDALE asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs questions—whether, if A and B in partnership sue C in a Court of law for injury done to their firm by fraud or otherwise, and C pleads and proves that B was acting with him in all the matters complained of, such plea would not be a complete answer to the suit and render any recovery of damages impossible? Why a plea which is good in law and which common sense pronounces to be just, has not been considered by Her Majesty's Government applicable to a new case in international law, and urged against the *Alabama* claims made on this country by the United States of America, in which the North and South are now partners, inasmuch as all the acts for which this country is charged with being culpably responsible were done by the South, and that partner now joins in the application to be paid for having done them? The noble Lord said he had put a similar question to the noble Earl on two occasions last year, and on the first of those occasions the noble Earl replied that he was not aware whether the point had been previously raised, but certainly it had not been argued by the legal advisers of either the present Government or the late one. Now, it appeared to him that from the moment the North and the South concluded their differences it was an error to admit for a moment that the United States could claim damages for anything done by the Southern States, or in the interest of the Southern States, during the hostilities. By uniting with the Southern States after they had been recognized as belligerents, the Northern States had condoned any offense of which the former might have been guilty. He believed the only answer to this was what must be called a technical one. It was that the North and South were not partners, the whole of the United States being one and indivisible. If this were the case now, certainly it was not the case while the war was going on, and when the South was acknowledged to be belligerent. The latter fact was one which the American Government seemed to wish to forget themselves and make others forget also. Last year he asked the House to consider how the case would have stood if the result of the war had been different, and the Southern States had seceded. Under such circumstances we should have had a right to recover from the South any damages which we might have paid to the North. He thought the question he had ventured to raise was well worthy of consideration, because we had to deal with a case which was entirely new in international law. No matter on technical grounds we might be, he held that what had been the Northern States and the Southern were practically partners, and that they could not justly ask compensation for acts done by one of the partners or in that partner's behalf before the present partnership. Of course he did not admit that under any circumstances the Government of the United States had a cause of complaint against us; but he thought that the reasons he had adduced were a preliminary objection to any such demand as that which it had put forward.

Earl GRANVILLE said: My Lords—During the debate last week on the address an unanimous feeling seemed to be entertained on both sides of the House that it would be better not to discuss the *Alabama* claims in the present state of the negotiations. In that opinion I don't think that unanimous feeling applies to the point brought under your Lordships' notice by the noble Lord, this evening, in repeating questions which he put to me on two occasions last session. The noble Lord will, however, excuse me if, on the part of Her Majesty's Government—especially without fee—I do not answer questions which are put to me in a hypothetical case. When the noble Lord asked his question last session I told him that in the original case those who prepared it confined themselves to a statement of the facts which had already formed the subject of correspondence, reserving arguments for another occasion. In accordance with the promise I made the noble Lord last session, the question framed by him has been brought under the consideration of those whose duty it is to advise on the arguments to be used on behalf of Her Majesty's Government; but I am sure he will not expect me to go further on this occasion.

Lord ORANMORE and BROWNE rose to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would object to give earlier publicity to documents and correspondence touching the Washington Treaty, so as to allow the British public to enjoy the same advantages as are accorded to the public of the United States by their Government, and also to call attention to the present state of the negotiations touching the treaty. He did not see why the House of Lords should not be the only place in which the topic should not be discussed. It was discussed in the other House of Parliament and in the Press. There might be some reason why the occupants of the front benches should not enter into such a discussion. He believed the treaty was inadvisable, and that recent events had shown that it was so. If last year their Lordships protested against it that House would have raised itself in public estimation, and the Premier could not have said, as he did the other night, that there had been no protest against the treaty. No doubt much had been said in that year in their Lordships' House and elsewhere about there being an end of the *Alabama* claims, and high honors were proposed for almost every one concerned in the negotiation of that treaty. Some of those honors had been conferred, and, as he ventured to think, rather prematurely. On the occasion to which he referred he was a true prophet. He said he did not think the people of this country understood what the terms of the treaty were, and he believed that since last session millions sterling had been invested in American securities owing to the ignorance of the mass of the British public as to the conditions of the much-praised document. He had seen it stated that much money had been lost by subjects of Her Majesty in consequence of the delay in communicating to the public the official information of which Her Majesty's Government were in possession. The noble lord concluded by strongly condemning the treaty and the action taken by the Government in its negotiation.

Earl GRANVILLE replied: The noble lord has stated that we do not understand why there should have been an unanimous agreement in this House not to discuss the subject of the *Alabama* claims and the Treaty of Washington at the present moment. I will not make the reply to the noble lord which Lord PALMERSTON once made to a member of the other House of Parliament who had made an observation similar to that which the noble lord has addressed to your lordships, because he might not think it courteous; but I acknowledge with satisfaction the admission of the noble lord that it might not be desirable that the occupants of the leading benches should enter into such a discussion as that which has been opened. I have the authority of the noble lord who does not often agree with the Government that I had better not answer his remarks. If the noble lord wishes to move for the English case, it will be immediately laid upon the table; but as regards the American case, a very proper explanation has been given in another place. That case has not yet been presented by the American Government to Congress, and though I am not sure that in strictness we should not have a right to produce it after it has been so extensively published, and when, I believe, it is even sold in this country, yet we think it desirable that we should not do anything which could be regarded as a breach of etiquette, and for that reason there is an objection to its production at present.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said: My noble friend, the Foreign Secretary, is right in saying that there was an unanimous feeling that not much should be said on this subject; but the statement made the other night to that effect must be taken *cum grano salis*, because, as my noble friend must know, a question which more than any other that I ever recollect has raised a feeling of astonishment and anxiety throughout the whole of the Empire must engage the attention of the House of Lords on a future occasion. To go into the matter is, in fact, a duty which we owe to the country. Besides, the discretion or the wisdom manifested by this House has not been shown in another place. A different line of conduct has been taken there, not by the Opposition, but by the honorable members who generally support Her Majesty's Government. Therefore I presume the Government has not felt obliged to observe the reticence in that other place which they consider themselves bound to in this house. However that may be, I think it right to say that did Her Majesty's Government think a discussion of the subject here advisable, I am one who would give them my support on the question of the interpretation of the Treaty. I say that on this side of the Atlantic there can be no mistake as to the language of the Treaty. There is not an Englishman who does not understand it as the noble earl opposite understands it, and as its meaning was stated in the hearing of many foreign Ministers who were present during the discussion of last session. I am ready, therefore, to give my support to Her Majesty's Government as far as that goes; but I should be very sorry if it was supposed that our mouths were to be closed on the subject for any length of time, because there are other points in connection with the Treaty which must be discussed, and on which I must say I should be one of the first to attack Her Majesty's Government. One of those is the question of having sent out an embassy at all. Next, without saying anything derogatory to the natural talents and natural abilities of the Commissioners, I must express my opinion that they were not sufficiently experienced.

Earl GRANVILLE—Sir E. THORNTON!

The Earl of MALMESBURY—He is a man of great experience; but he could not be considered as one of the principals. There are several men of experience in diplomacy who might have been sent, and whose names will at once occur to your lordships. I know there are two opinions on this point. One is that of those who would send out such misguiding elements of tried experience; the other that of those who would rather make use of impromptu diplomatists to take in hand the chief business of the mission. I think my noble friend the Foreign Secretary has rather a leaning in the latter direction. I have always been against it; and during the two years I had the honor to be at the Foreign Office I always made a point of placing at the head of missions men who had been brought up in diplomacy. I am not referring to complimentary missions, but to missions in which diplomatic business has to be transacted. I hold that a man must be educated to diplomacy as to anything else that requires great professional skill. I regret, therefore, that such negotiations of such importance were to be conducted at Washington men of that stamp were not sent out. Had they been, I don't think the errors which men of less experience might fall into were likely to have arisen.

Latest Press Sentiment in England.

The London *Times*, of Feb. 14, says that the last news from America indicates a salutary reaction in popular sentiment on the subject of the Geneva arbitration. The time for reflection seems to have come, and we have (the *Times* says) no right to complain of the tone in which some of our New-York contemporaries are commenting on the misunderstanding which has arisen out of the Washington Treaty. They refer to Mr. GLADSTONE'S language as placing a grave if not insuperable difficulty in the way of compromise, but recommend a pacific suspension of the question, and express satisfaction that in the meantime Great Britain is bound over in heavy recognizances to keep at peace with the world. We hasten to assure our American readers, in equally friendly spirit, that in this country the reopening of a dispute which all hoped was virtually closed has caused quite as much disappointment as it can possibly have caused in America. It is an entire mistake to speak of Great Britain as meditating a withdrawal from the Treaty. Great Britain is ready to submit to arbitration under what she conceives to be the true meaning of the Treaty, and only declines to proceed upon a construction which she rejects. If a satisfactory mode of reconciling the views maintained by the two Governments can be devised it will be heartily and universally welcomed by Great Britain.

Russian Gratification at Possible Difficulties.

The correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at St. Petersburg says, writing on the 3d inst.:

"The difficulties which have arisen between England and America in regard to the *Alabama* claims inspire extraordinary interest here. The *Exchange Gazette* thus expresses its joy at this incident: 'The intervention of England in European questions has now for a long time been rendered impossible. England, humiliated in Europe and America, loses her influential position in the West—and that without a struggle, without bloodshed, without the honors of war, while America continues to form new bonds of friendship with Russia, and promises to be an important element in all future European questions. Russia can only congratulate herself on such a change in the situation, and rejoice at her friendly relations with the American nation.' On the latter point the *Moscow Gazette* assures its readers that the Cataoazi affair has had no unpleasant consequences so far as Russia and America are concerned. M. CATACAZY could only have expressed his private opinion in the Anglo-American dispute, and his influence in the matter was overestimated by people who forgot that Washington is not Constantinople. 'The *Times*,' adds the *Gazette*, 'is wrong in supposing that it was Russia's interest at that time to paralyze England on account of the Black Sea question, for that question was so rapidly and satisfactorily settled that Russia had no necessity to use such means for obtaining what she wanted."

OBITUARY.

Jonathan Meredith, Esq.

Mr. MEREDITH died on Sunday, in Baltimore, at the age of eighty-eight years. He was the oldest member of the Bar of that city.

Rev. Thomas G. Salter.

The death of Rev. THOMAS G. SALTER, Chaplain in the United States Navy, is announced in a telegram from Boston today. Mr. SALTER was appointed to the Navy several years ago from New-Hampshire, and in 1869 was ordered to New-London, Conn., and has since been attached to the Navy-yard in Boston. He died on Sunday at the age of sixty-two years.

Mrs. Moses H. Grinnell.

A private cable dispatch announces the death of Mrs. MOSES H. GRINNELL, at Genoa, on Thursday last. Mrs. GRINNELL'S maiden name was JULIA IRVING, she being the eldest daughter of Dr. WILLIAM IRVING, the eldest brother of WASHINGTON IRVING. She was married to Mr. GRINNELL in 1839, and leaves a son and two daughters. Mrs. GRINNELL, although remarkable for her literary attainments, was not herself an author, and she found her chief pleasure in a quiet and domestic life, notwithstanding the large and brilliant circle of friends with whom she became acquainted during the political life of her husband, both as member of Congress and Collector of the Port. The remains will be brought to this country at an early date for interment at Tarrytown.

Capt. Edmund Lanier, United States Navy.

Capt. LANIER was born in Virginia and was appointed to the Navy from the State of Tennessee, in July 1831, and saw his first sea service in the schooner *Experiment*, on special service in 1832-3. He was transferred to the sloop *Vandalia* and served in the West India squadron on this vessel through the years 1833, '34 and '35 when he was transferred to the sloop *St. Louis* of the same squadron. In 1837 he was attached to the Naval School at Norfolk, and in June the same year was promoted to Passed Midshipman. From 1838 to 1840 he was attached to the Navy-yard at Norfolk, and from 1840 to 1843 was attached to the schooner *Grampus*, of the Home squadron, during which service he was promoted, in September, 1841, to Lieutenant. From 1843 to 1852 he served at various stations ashore, when he was attached to the steam-frigate *Mississippi*, in the East India squadron, serving there until 1854, when he was transferred to the sloop *John Adams*, of the Pacific squadron. After another period of shore duty, he was, in 1861, appointed to the command of the steamer *Alabama*, of the Southern blockading squadron, having been commissioned as Commander April 29, 1861. While in this command, he took part in the operations of the late Admiral DUPONT for the recapture of Fort Clinch and the reoccupation of Fernandina, Fla., which were successfully accomplished in March, 1862. Commander LANIER was in 1862 placed in command of the receiving-ship at Boston, and in 1864 was placed on the retired list. His service since then consisted in commanding the receiving-ship at Baltimore, and Ordnance Station at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. In 1867 he was commissioned Captain on the retired list, and has resided in Baltimore for some time, where his death occurred on Saturday.

Changes in the Jersey City Charter—Important Amendments Proposed.

During the last three months a number of prominent Republican politicians of Jersey City, who have not been entirely satisfied with the working of the present charter, have been engaged in preparing a bill containing a number of changes, but in its general provisions leaving the act of last Winter as it is. These proposed alterations are such as are believed to be advantageous, after a year's trial of the present from of Government, and the bill as it now stands is the work of men who have, to a large extent, the confidence of the people. The most important provision of the new act relates to the Board of Finance and Taxation. At present this Board is constituted of the Presidents of the Police and Fire Commissioners, of the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Works, together with the Mayor. It is now intended to relieve this Board from all connection with the others and make its action more independent. Heretofore the powers of the Board have been limited generally to matters connected with taxation and to raising the money for City expenditures. Its powers are now increased by making a concurrent vote of the Board necessary to the expenditures voted by any other of the Boards when the amount shall be above $500. They are also to have a concurrent vote in the appointment of any person whose salary shall be greater than $500.

By the new act the City taxes of any year are not to exceed two per cent. on the tax valuation of 1871.

The Jumel Ejectment Suit.

Among the witnesses yesterday in the Jumel case, Mrs. PERRY, daughter of NELSON CHASE, was examined at considerable length on her relations with Mme. JUMEL. She traveled with her in France, resided with her there and at Washington Heights, and was always treated with great affection and regard. She had talked with Mme. JUMEL on the circumstances of her early life, and testified that she had declared that she had never had a child in her life. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. SHAFFER, and stated that her aunt was subject to sudden and violent changes of temper, and sometimes took strange and odd notions. At one time she thought poison had been put in the tea, and the witness had to drink a whole pot full to convince her that there was nothing noxious in it. Mr. CHASE was also examined, and testified that no restraint was exercised by himself or any other person over Mme. JUMEL, and that she was a woman whom no one could control.

An Honest Man on the Sinecure Rolls.

Mr. ADAM ENGEL, a German, who resides in Third-street, recently called voluntarily upon Controller GREEN and stated that he had been put upon the pay-roll of Clerks of the Board of Assistant Aldermen at $2,500 a year, without his knowledge, and asked the Controller that his name should be taken from the roll, as he had not performed any service, and he did not wish to receive money he had not earned.

PROCOPIO, THE BANDIT.

Particulars of the Capture of a Notorious Mexican Murderer, a Nephew of Joaquin Murieta, in San Francisco—His Record of Crimes.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Feb. 11.

TOMASO RODENDO, alias Procopio, although a young man, is one of the most fearless and daring desperadoes that has ever figured in the criminal annals of our State. He was born in Sonora, Lower California, in 1841. His parents were of mixed Spanish origin, and were, like a number of others of the same class, of roving habits. His father was a *vaquero*, and TOMASO at an early age was taught the same business. Being of a reckless nature, he soon distinguished himself in that avocation. His mother was a sister of the notorious JOAQUIN MURIETA, whose deeds of violence have classed him as the most notorious desperado on the Pacific Coast. Early in the year 1853 his parents left Sonora. Getting their effects together, the family traveled northward, finally settling in Los Angeles County. Young RODENDO soon became familiarized with daily stories of crime. He had not been long in his new home before he gained the reputation of being a fearless rider and a reckless youth. When but a mere boy, in the year 1859, he murdered a man named JOHN RAINES, on the Cucamungo Ranch, in the southwestern section of Los Angeles County. A short time after this he removed into the northern counties of our State, and finally settled in Alameda County. He associated himself with a daring gang of desperadoes, whose head-quarters were in Livermore Valley. Here his wild and reckless disposition became known to the members of the gang, and in a short time he assumed the control of the desperadoes and acted as their leader. The farmers in that section of the country remember distinctly the nocturnal visits of these marauders, and the deeds of violence which were perpetrated daily about the year 1860. Shortly after he assumed control of the gang, a family by the name of GOLDEN, who lived in Corral Hollow, were murdered. The family consisted of GOLDEN, and his wife and two children, all of whom were brutally assassinated. A cattle-herder, (a Mexican,) stated that he had witnessed the murder and said that PROCOPIO, (the name RODENDO was known by in that vicinity,) was the guilty party. The herder's story was unheeded, and he himself perished on the scaffold for a crime of which he was innocent. PROCOPIO associated himself after this affair with NARCISBE BOJORQUES and CHARO ORTEGO, the latter of whom is now in Mexico. These three men were arrested in 1862 for the murder, but were finally liberated, there being no evidence against them sufficient to convict.

In the year 1863 PROCOPIO, NARCISSE and another were suspected of having stolen a lot of cattle from a farmer by the name of POPE, whose ranch was on the Arroya Vaya. POPE went to San Leandro, procured a warrant, and placed it in the hands of Constable O. B. WOOD, who had been informed that PROCOPIO was in Alvarado. He proceeded thither, and caught his man in the act of receiving money from AUGUST MAYE, a butcher in that place. WOOD, seeing his man, drew his pistol and covered him with him, at the same time telling him to throw up his hands. PROCOPIO said he was unarmed, and WOOD returned the pistol to his pocket. No sooner had he done so than PROCOPIO drew his pistol and fired at WOOD, the ball striking him in the arm. The effect of this was so great as to cause WOOD to stagger; and before he could recover himself, PROCOPIO started to run through the main street of the town, at the same time flourishing his pistol. A number of people followed him, and others observing he was running in the direction of the bridge took possession of it, thus preventing all escape in that quarter. Finding he was blocked PROCOPIO took his pistol between his teeth, leaped into the water and swam across. The stream at the place he plunged in was about fifty or sixty feet wide. After gaining the opposite bank he started to run in the direction of the salt marsh, closely followed by the officers and citizens. Finding that he was run down, he turned on his pursuers and fired upon them. They returned the fire, but he escaped injury. Finally, his ammunition being expended, he gave himself up. He was taken to San Leandro and tried for the robbery of POPE'S cattle. During his trial he assumed all the responsibility of his accomplices' guilt. He was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for the term of seven years. In March last his term of sentence expired, and he was accordingly liberated.

Last April he returned to the old stamping-ground at Livermore Valley, and remained quiet for about six weeks; but his thieving propensities were so strongly developed that he had to return to his old manner of living. He began his career a second time by driving off a number of cattle belonging to Don JOSE SUNOL, and drove them to that portion of Livermore known as Sonora. It was suspected that he was the party engaged in stealing the cattle, and a warrant was issued for his arrest and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriffs RALPH FAVILLE and J. M. SMITH. They proceeded to Livermore, where FAVILLE found a head, hide and horns of one of the missing cattle in the yard of JUAN CAMARGO, covered with ashes. They arrested CAMARGO, and brought him to Pleasanton. The same night they arrived there, a party of armed men, about fifty in number, siezed the Deputies, locked them in their rooms, and took CAMARGO to a place in the woods about a mile distant from Pleasanton, where, placing a rope around his neck, and then throwing it over a limb of a tree, they began to "lift" him. They hung him a number of times, and extorted a confession from him relative to the cattle-thieves in that vicinity. PROCOPIO heard of this affair and made his way out of the county, traveling South. He made San Juan, in Monterey, his rendezvous. With a number of others, he robbed a stage station on the Salinas River, and soon after robbed the Visalia stage, and made himself generally obnoxious to residents in that county. He afterward went to Calaveras County. A few days ago Sheriff HARRY MORSE, of Alameda County, received a telegram from Chief of Police WILEY, informing him that PROCOPIO had been seen in this city, and that the detectives had struck his trail, and were hunting him up. Sheriff MORSE came over last Friday evening, accompanied by LEE C. MOREHOUSE, one of his deputies. Detectives STONE and BOHEN were detailed to co-operate with the San Francisco officials, and the alleged criminal set out in search of the bold PROCOPIO. They had information that he frequented a house on St. Mark's-place, but failed to find him there on Friday night. A watch was kept on the premises, however, and yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, a descent was made on the establishment. Officers STONE and BOHEN entered at the front door, while MORSE went around to the rear entrance. Looking in at the back-door, the Sheriff saw PROCOPIO seated at the table facing the front door. As the officers entered from the street, the desperado sprang from his seat and was about to draw his revolver, when MORSE rushed up behind, seized him by the throat, with one hand, while he leveled a revolver at his head with the other, and casually remarked: "Put up your hands, PROCOPIO—you're my man." The other officers almost simultaneously grappled the bandit, and he was led like a lamb to the Oakland boat, and taken to San Leandro, where he now reposes in the jail.

Cincinnati Convention.

From the New-York Citizen.

There is one thing that the independent Republicans should bear in mind—that but a small body can effect nothing by themselves, and must conciliate Democratic prejudices and wishes, or they must fail of their purpose. They are but a faction of a party; a minority whose strength, although never tested, cannot be large; powerless to elect a candidate of their own, but useful as the balance of power to add to a great party already almost a majority. For them to undertake to nominate a distinctive candidate, and ask Democrats to lay aside their own preference and approve such nomination, is in the highest degree presumption, and one which will scarcely be approved by those to whom it is addressed. The great mass of opponents to Gen. GRANT—who will be renominated to a certainty by the party in power—are Democrats, and the vote of every one of them will be needed on election day. Nothing must be done to offend them, and if concessions are to be made they must be made with special view.

The idea has been circulated that a Republican should be nominated, but this would be most unwise and unfortunate. Are there no good Democrats, that some newly-converted Republican, with all his sins of negro superiority and centralized government on his head, must be chosen? And can Democrats be expected to give any devoted adherence to such a fresh convert? At the best, he can only say, "All I know is that I was blind, and now I see;" and before such late light is the great body of those who have never been in darkness to bow with humble reverence! Such self-abasement and humility cannot be expected from any class of men, much less from those who have the glorious traditions of fifty years of wisdom to set off against a few years only of folly; who can look back proudly upon the high record of the Democracy.

The parties now are really divided between an Administration party and an anti-Administration party; Democrats are merged in among Republicans, and Whigs have sulled the Democratic Party; but of these the men who believe in local self-government, the liberty of individual action, and the rights of the people against the monopolies, are opposed to the Administration, and all who take a contrary view are in favor of it. These parties are merged, drilled, officered and organized; the former are divided into two bodies, one the great mass of the ancient Democracy, the other a faction of independent Republicans, who put the interests of their country above their private advantage. But as the latter are but a trivial number, an offshoot, a union of bolters, a set of new constructionists, they should in common modesty defer their adherence to whatever the Democracy, pure and simple, may approve in the way of a candidate, or whose strength they are the best judges.

The meeting at Cincinnati is premature in this particular; it should have been held promptly after the Democratic Convention, but not before it. At present it is hard to determine which is the most available Democratic candidate. HANCOCK, HENDRICKS, SEYMOUR, TILDEN, and a dozen others might be named, any one of whom may be finally selected. HANCOCK represents the war element; HENDRICKS the power of law as contrasted with that of the sword; SEYMOUR the intellectual power and personal gifts which have made him a favorite everywhere, and TILDEN the reform movement which demands honesty and economy in public affairs. Amid such an array how can mere Republicans be expected to make a selection, or why should they think themselves entitled to do so? Why should they presume to dictate to the regular Democratic Convention or control its action? and, above all, how can they expect to force a Republican on the latter and over all of these? A Republican Vice-President would be a proper concession to them, and all that they can by any stretch of liberality demand. It would be a pity to throw away the chance which now offers to relieve the country from a system of government which must in the end be subversive of its institutions, and which is opposed to all our feelings and ideas; but, unless much discretion is exercised, this will be the result.

STEAM ON THE CANALS.

An Invention for Navigation of Our Canals by Steam.

An invention just now coming into public notice, is one which, if successfully carried out, will supply a want which has long been felt among merchants. Mr. HENRY STANLEY is the author of this invention, which proposes to navigate canals by steam at at least twice the speed used at present and at about one-third of the expense. His plan is to run a train of four boats or more with two power boats, one in front and one in the rear, such power-boat to carry 210 tons freight besides the machinery, &c., while the intermediate boats, of which every square foot of space can be made available, will carry 240 tons each, making in all a total of 900 tons of freight carried on a train. The machinery of these power-boats is simple in the extreme. The leading boat has two screws in the bow, which displace the water as fast as the boat advances, and throw it back along the sides and under the boats, thus keeping the water higher about the boats than before or aft. This is satisfactorily demonstrated by models exhibited by Mr. STANLEY. The models consist of two boats, representing the power-boats, that is, the first and last boats of the train. It was clearly shown, that if the stern boat be down so as to rest on the bottom of the canal when the water thrown back from the bow-screws reaches the point of adhesion, the boat will float and run off freely. It was observed in this experiment that no power was lost in displacing the water, as the act of displacing drew the boat. The rear boat has two screws in the stern, so arranged as to draw the water in from the sides of the boat and discharge it directly aft. These screws are of peculiar construction, which admits of their being used with equal advantage at the bow of the boat. The inventor states that these boats can be run in a canal at any speed without producing the slightest swell in advance or at the rear of the train, as the motion of the screws which displace the water determine the speed of the boat. Experiments with his models have clearly demonstrated this. The motion of the boat, going at what would be on an ordinary canal a good rate of speed, did not have the slightest effect upon the water in front of the boat. Some pieces of paper were strewn on the water in front of the train, and it was observed that these never moved until they came into actual contact with the leading boat. This also presents another advantage, from the fact that the lack of violent motion, such as usually accompanies all boats propelled by steam, will prevent the possibility of the water washing the banks on either side of the canal, and thereby inflicting damage. The method of steering is also novel and very simple, yet ingenious and effective in operation.

Mr. STANLEY expects to run from six to seven miles per hour on the levels, but, as a basis of calculation, fixes the speed between the locks at an average of five miles per hour, and the result will be as follows: 350 miles from Buffalo to Albany, at five miles per hour, requires seventy hours, add eight and a half hours locking to each boat, or thirty-four hours for the train, which gives 104 hours, or four and one-third days, or say five days, from Buffalo to Albany, or six days from Buffalo to New-York, as these boats will run through to New-York by their own power, without waiting the slow process of present towage. The shortest time from Buffalo to New-York by horse-boats is twelve days. Mr. STANLEY also estimates the cost of running four horse-boats from Buffalo to New-York, including towage on the river, and wages and board of hands, at $1,020, and for the same number of boats by steam, including wages and board of hands, at $395, which shows a saving in favor of steam of one-half the time and two-thirds the cost.

These are, of course, immense advantages, and if established will certainly insure the success of the invention. To properly appreciate and test it, it is necessary that scientific men, practical engineers and canal men, should visit the models and observe them under operation, so that they may have practical demonstration of the effectiveness of the invention. These working models can be seen at No. 22 Broad-street, room No. 13.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE.

What the Bar Association is Doing—Exorbitant Fees in United States Courts.

Among the projected amendments to the code of State laws to be laid before the Legislature by the Bar Association is one considered necessary by lawyers. At present any person convicted of crime in the Court of General Sessions, for good reasons made apparent to the District-Attorney and the Judge of the Court, can secure a new trial without the necessity of appealing to a higher jurisdiction. If he should be tried, convicted and sentenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, he cannot secure another trial in the same Court, though the Judge or jury, or both, may have acted erroneously in their judgment and verdict. The decision of the Court once having been made final, though it may be proved to be founded in error. For a new trial an appeal must be made to the General Term.

This feature in the State code has been long regarded as a fault, and Gov. HOFFMAN, remembering his experience as a lawyer and criminal magistrate, has repeatedly urged in his messages the amendment allowing an alleged criminal the same privilege in the Oyer and Terminer that he would be granted in the Court of General Sessions. The Bar Association having taken the recommendation of the amendment in hand, and having prepared a bill in due form, as there are no reasonable objections, its passage is probable.

Of other changes which the Bar Association covers is one to secure the regulation of fees, and keeping of correct indexes in the Register's Office. A reduction of fees in the offices attached to the United States Courts is also considered desirable—the fees in many instances, for examination of records and documents, &c., being regarded as exorbitant. The special Counsellor on Fees, who has urged the necessary reforms in the Sheriff's office and other departments of the State and City government under investigation, have these matters before them to provide a remedy.

The Judiciary Committee.

The Committee continued their session at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday, secret, as usual.

Mr. J. G. SHEARMAN was the first witness examined, and, it is believed, testified in relation to the appointment of Mr. BROWN as a receiver on alleged illegal affidavits in the "Black Friday" gold suits.

Certain Tombs lawyers, it is said, are to be called to tell what they know about habeas corpus cases.

J. M. PLUM, of the County Clerk's office, was also examined yesterday, and GRATZ NATHAN too.

FRANCIS M. BIXBY testified in relation to some receiverships of his in the evening session.

Mr. TOWNSEND was present ready to give further testimony in the Pearsall case, and in another matter concerning which certain statements he is said to have made have been questioned.

At 10 o'clock the Committee adjourned, and on Monday next the investigation will be resumed.

Bribing a Juror at Newark.

The case of ROBERT LOVE, charged with having attempted to bribe JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, one of the jurors in the case of the Consumers' Coal Company against HUTCHINSON, which was decided in the Supreme Court at Newark on Saturday, was yesterday up for examination before Judge DEPUE. MCLAUGHLIN swore that in the Merchants' Hotel, New-York, during the progress of the trial, LOVE asked him what steps it would be necessary to take to secure a low verdict, and also what influence he, the juror, had with the jury. MCLAUGHLIN, to get rid of the man, had given him his name and address at Newark. LOVE stated in defense that he had been called to MCLAUGHLIN'S room in the hotel, and that there the juror had said: "I'm afraid this case is not going all right—what would HUTCHINSON give to have the verdict reduced?" MCLAUGHLIN had met him again on the street, and again broached the subject. LOVE was held in $300 bail, to answer before the Grand Jury.

Arrest of Noted Criminals.

Some days ago JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company, was robbed of his wallet, containing $54, while riding on a Fourth-avenue car. Yesterday afternoon Detective MCDOUGALL arrested WILLIAM FARMER, a well-known operator, on suspicion of having committed the crime. While he was escorting his prisoner to Police Head-quarters, he was met by TIMOTHY LANE, alias "Red Tim," a noted bank sneak, and a companion of "Dutch Heinrich." LANE was anxious to know why FARMER was arrested, and not getting an answer was expressing his opinion of the affair with some freedom, when Detective ELDER coming up he was taken into custody. He was taken before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court, who discharged him as he had committed any violence. FARMER was remanded to Police Head-quarters by the same Magistrate, to await the appearance of the complainant.

PUBLIC OPINION ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE PATRIOTIC PAPER.

From the Rochester Express.

The New-York *Tribune* in its editorial article of Thursday calling attention to the celebration of Washington's birth-day sums up tolerably its opinion of the present generation of Americans in this way:

In short, we have become a dyspeptic, uncertain, ambitious race of politicians; our brains work in flashes of stupor and intoxication; we read a sensational literature, eat, drink, act in a white heat of struggle for place in party or society; our patriotism covers a city or State; the country has outgrown it.

O yes! As a nation we are on our last legs. We are "full of wounds and bruises and putrefying sores. There is no soundness in us." All this culture that we enjoy, this better living in regard to cleanliness, food, travel, fresh air, hygienic information, this increasing preference for mountains and plains from the summit of Mount Washington to the depths of the Yosemite or the Yellow-stone over the old time habit of Summering exclusively around Saratoga or some other fashionable hot-beds, this organization and co-operation of the manual labor classes, all these fancied advantages over a former generation have produced only "a dyspeptic, uncertain, ambitious race of politicians;" while "our brains work in flashes of stupor and intoxication," and "we read a sensational literature, eat, drink, act in a white-heat of struggle for place in party or society; our patriotism covers a city or State; the country has outgrown it." So says the *Tribune*. We say: out upon such outrageous croaking and misrepresentation!

TO CHARLES SUMNER, GREETING.

Harrisburg State Journal.

The country, believing in the candor and high sense of justice with which you, CHARLES SUMNER, pursue all investigations, now feels that you are in duty bound, and confidently looks to you, to confess your error in charging President GRANT with wrong, in the arms-selling business, by at once withdrawing your resolution of inquiry on the subject. Such an act of justice would be well becoming your great reputation and statesmanlike independence, and if performed in the spirit of courage which underlies all true greatness, would make you stronger than ever you were before. Dare you do so noble an act?

GREELEY STILL GRUMBLING.

Baltimore American.

The New-York *Tribune* has just completed a series of articles, or rather essays, evidently from the pen of Mr. GREELEY, on "Presidential Nominations." We have read them all carefully, but have been unable to discover their drift, further than that Mr. GREELEY regards such conventions as merely "putting up a guide-board whose directions you are perfectly at liberty to consult or ignore, heed or disregard." This is the conclusion to which he has come, and we are sure no one ever disputed the fact. The trouble never has been with the machine for a President whom he did not desire to see elected, or cheering for a platform the planks of which he regarded as unsound. There are generally two candidates, and men may often, while having no especial devotion to either, choose what they regard as the lesser evil, or refrain from voting at all; but as no one would attempt to fetter his action, we are at a loss to discover the motive of the essayist.

THE "SALE OF ARMS DEBATE."

Worcester Daily Spy.

It becomes more and more evident that the motion to investigate the sales of arms by our Government meant speeches and a political demonstration against the Administration much more than it meant investigation. The resolution would have been passed, and the investigation finished, by this time, if this had been the chief purpose of the movement. The speeches of those who are disposed to assail the Administration have already made it clear that there is nothing to be investigated—nothing which the Senate should deem worthy of investigation.

It was a strange and inexcusable mistake to get such a subject into the Senate. We cannot understand why some of the Senators concerned have allowed themselves to be adroit use of Mr. SUMNER'S charges, among the German Republicans, might alienate enough of them from this Republican Administration and from the Republican Party, to give the next election, if it should be a close one, to the Democrats, restore the South to Ku-klux control, and give again to the colored people, who have heretofore had occasion of gratitude to Mr. SUMNER, the luxury of a "white man's government." We do not believe that these are to be the results of this business. We believe that the main results will be loss of confidence in Mr. SUMNER on the part of the people, and confusion to the Democracy, who are counting on such great things from the bold and cogent help in regarding them. But they are contingencies which a statesman like Mr. SUMNER must be supposed to have considered. Suppose them to become realities, and out of such immeasurable loss to the country and to humanity, what will Mr. SUMNER have gained? Simply his revenge.

THE DISAFFECTED REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

Boston Journal.

It is quite plain by this time, if it was not at the outset, that the current debate in the United States Senate on the sale of Government arms to men who proved to be French agents, is essentially a political demonstration, designed to affect especially the action of the Republican National Convention of next June. This is sufficiently apparent from the wording of the preamble, which precipitated a protracted and acrimonious debate in advance of the investigation ostensibly called for. Imagine the stockholders of a business enterprise asking for information on some point, and then proceeding to act just as if they had got it when they had not!

A WONDERFUL MAN.

Detroit Tribune.

HORACE GREELEY curiously combines in his person the characteristics of the Apostle, the Mariner, and the Student. In a recent editorial he combined these qualities in a single sentence: "Men and brethren!"—this is the Apostolic element—"there are breakers ahead"—wherein the Ancient Mariner gleams forth—"and a new leaf must be turned over," in which the Student speaks. And he was sixty-one years this month, and is to have a statue next year!

A NEW HISTORY.

Rochester Democrat.

Mr. GREELEY has commenced in the *Tribune* a history of the world, and the supposition is that proceeded the world; to be followed quickly and violently by a correct account of the situation succeeding the end of the world, according to the best predictions of agricultural scientists. The work commences with the cause and effect of Mr. GREELEY'S non-appearance by signature on the paper calling the Philadelphia Convention, and advances in two totally opposite directions, in one easy lesson each day. We shall have the conclusion about the time that the statue of the earlier Franklin begins to grow gray hairs.

MAINE LEADS THE WAY.

Kennebec Journal.

The voice of Maine in relation to presidential candidates is one that will be heeded. The State is certain for a sweeping Republican majority. The occurrence of our State election just previous to the important State elections in the West, has a powerful influence upon them and upon the presidential election following. The great State of Pennsylvania looks with anxiety to the vote in Maine. As goes Maine in September so goes the Union in November, is a saying that has seldom proved false. We lead the way. Maine has taken her position and will maintain it. The action of our representatives under existing political circumstances is eminently wise and will receive the approbation of their constituents. In the harmony which prevails in this State in relation to GRANT and COLFAX, we have an index of public sentiment elsewhere, except in local, isolated cases. What opposition appears is mostly manufactured. We raise the names of GRANT and COLFAX in our columns, confident that the National Union Republican Convention will place their names upon its banners, and they be victoriously elected in November.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESIDENT.

Providence Journal.

The efforts of every kind which have thus far been made to damage the Administration and to prevent the renomination of Gen. GRANT are confessed to be entire failures. This movement on the part of the anti-Grant Republicans has had one extraordinary characteristic. It has been marked by the same kind of hostility as if it had originated among Democrats. Confidence is withdrawn from the President, and all merits and good qualities are denied to him as completely as could be done were these Republicans his political opponents and no longer members of the party in power. No harsher censures have been heaped upon him by any Democratic paper than may be found in the columns of the New-York *Tribune*. No bitterer attacks have been made upon his Administration by any op

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Feb. 26, was light in amount, and not very satisfactory in its results, as the following exhibit will show:

MR. JAMES M. MILLER offered the two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, 20 by 55.6, known as No. 40 West Fourth-street, south side, between Wooster and Greene streets. It was nominally struck off to MR. E. J. ROBERTS, for $15,000 The same auctioneer also offered the four-story brick house and lot, 26.2¾ by 110, known as No. 203 Second-avenue, west side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. The sum of $33,850 was bid for it, and that price not being satisfactory to the executor, the property was declared withdrawn. Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court, twenty unfinished four-story brown-stone houses, and plot of ground 425 feet by one-half block, situate on the north side of Ninety-second-street, 700 feet east of Ninth-avenue, to SIDNEY C. JENNINGS, the owner of the land, for the sum of $280,000. The sale was made in consequence of the violation and non-fulfillment of contract by the builder, who purchased the land conditionally. The houses are very nearly finished, and the amount for which the property was struck down is about the amount of mortgages and other liens which at present stand recorded against it.

MR. JOSEPH MCGUIRE adjourned the receiver's sale of the lease of the premises now occupied by the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company, known as No. 173 Broadway, corth-west corner of Cortlandt-street, to Thursday, Feb. 29, by order of B. CASSERLY, Esq., referee.

TRANSFERS AND LEASES.

The following list of transfers of City real estate to the value of $25,000 or over, recently placed on record, is compiled from the *Real Estate Record*, of Saturday, Feb. 24. A list of recorded leases is also appended.

TRANSFERS.

Allen-st., e. s., 124.6 ft. n. of Broome-st., 24.9x87.6, ... $31,000
Feb. 20: Phillip Lahr to Catherine Renson ...
Broadway, e. s., No. 594, (Helmbold's drug-store,) 21.1x190.7, h. and l., Feb. 15; Louis J. Phillips to Henry Bedell 148,000
Broadway, w. s., No. 783, 54 ft. n. of Waverley-place, 27x100, h. and l., Feb. 16; Executors of Paul Spofford to Thos. W. Pearsall 100,000
Broad-st., e. s., (known as Nos. 3 and 5 and Wall-st., No. 25½,) adj. property on Broad-st., belonging to devisees of Peter Burtzell, deceased; running thence easterly 46.4 ft. to a point; thence northerly 15.9 ft. to Wall-st.; thence easterly along Wall-st. 4.8 ft. to rear line of premises hereby described; thence southerly along said rear line 44.8 ft. to land now or late of Henry Barclay; thence westerly along Barclay's land 12.3 ft; thence southerly 6 in.; thence westerly 39 ft. to east line of Broad-st.; thence north along Broad-st. 41.7 ft. to beginning; United States Trust Company to Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, Penn., Feb. 17 130,000
Chrystie-st., e. s., No. 152, 100 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100, Feb. 14; Louis George to Chas. C. Koss 29,000
Delancey-st., n. e. cor. Ludlow-st., 19.3x75, Feb. 17; Bernhard Schiffer to John H. Selman ... 30,500
Henry-st., e. s., (No. 27,) 20x100, Feb. 15; Adolphus Koffman to John H. Kahrs 23,000
Rivington-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Chrystie-st., 25x100 ft. and l., Feb. 15; Anthony Reichardt to George Groeling 24,500
3d-av., n. w. corner 117th-st., 50.5x73.6x50.5x55.6, (very irregular,) h. and l.; James Wood to John and Edmund J. Hutchings, Feb. 19..... 32,000
84th-av., e. s., 27.2 ft. s. of 86th-st., 23x100; Emma Reed to Frederick W. Loew, May 2, 1870, Feb. 16 30,000
8th-av., e. s., 47 ft. n. of 45th-st., 21.8x51; Robert S. Rowland to Church of the Heavenly Rest, (subject to mortgage, $75,000,) Feb. 15..... 36,895
116th and 116th sts., and 3d and 4th avs., map of 3d av. tract—lots 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960; Harriet N. wife of Benjamin I. H. Trask, Jr., to Benjamin P. Fairchild, Feb. 20.. 30,000
36th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 29x98.9, h. and l.; 36th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x98.9, h. and l.; Francis O'Hare to Esther, wife of Marcus H. Lichtenstein, Feb. 19..... 95,500
37th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9, h. and l.; Andrew and David T. Kennedy to Thomas Guarly, Feb. 15..... 29,000
46th-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100, h. and l.; Sarah Lewis to Anna Maria, wife of Joshua S. Cooley, Feb. 15 34,000
125th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x99.11; 125th-st., n. s., 330 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x99.11; Esther, wife of Marcus H. Lichtenstein, to Francis O'Hare, Feb. 19..... 50,000
35th-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5, Jos. Freedman to Francesco Bianchi, Feb. 15..... 35,000
Av. A., w. s., 103.4 ft. n. of 12th-st., 28.1x100; John A. Pfeifer to Jacob Millscher, Feb. 16..... 29,200
3d-av., s. e. corner 55th-st., 25.5x60, Abraham Heller to Jacob Blank, Feb. 20..... 35,000
West 28th-st., n. s., No. 37, 250 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9; John F. Snydam, of Sayville, Suffolk County, N. Y., to James M. Melville, Sub. Assess. for widening Broadway, 54th to 59th sts., Feb. 20..... 40,000
West Broadway, No. 91, 20x80, h. and l. Clark Bell to Andrew W. Morgan, Feb. 17..... 25,000
West Broadway, No. 91, 20x80, h. and l. Andrew W. Morgan to Benjamin G. Bloss. (Q. C.) Feb. 17..... 1,000
56th-st., s. s., 174 ft. e. of 4th-av., 21x100.5, h. and l.; William Laidlaw et al. to Theodore C. Pohle, Feb. 20..... 25,500
58th st., No. 4, s. s., 125 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x75, h. and l. Charles Duggin to Albert J. Akin. Feb. 16..... 65,000
Avenue B, w. s., 48 ft. north of 16th-st., 24x100; Louisa, wife of John Kinkel, to Aaron Bacheleb; Feb. 15..... 25,750
86th-st., n. s., 672.8 ft. west of 5th-av., 19.4x100.5; Henry W. Smith, of Elizabeth, N. J., to James Park, Feb. 20..... 45,000
84th-st., s. s., 269.3 ft. east of 5th-av., 80.9x102.2; Joseph Smith to Henry J. Beers (McClintockville, Penn.;) Feb. 16..... 46,000
96th-st., s. s., 375 ft. west of 10th-av., 100x4 blocks; 96th-st., s. s., 375 ft. west of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Charles McIntyre to Patrick McIntyre; Feb. 16..... 51,000

LEASES.

	Per Year.
Ann-st., No. 45, 5 years	$1,800
Attorney-st., Nos. 130, 132, 134, 136 and 138, 20 years, Feb. 15, 1871	2,750
Broadway, Nos. 557 and 559, 5 lofts, 8 11-12 years.	27,500
Broadway, n. e. corner 10th-st., (irregular,) 10 3-12 years	17,000
Canal-st., n. e. corner Wooster-st., 61.4x86.11x37.9 x78.2, 7 years (April 29, 1871)	9,000
Canal-st., Nos. 133 and 135, 5 years	3,500
Church-st., No. 202, (store and second loft,) 3 years	1,800
Chrystie-st., Nos. 74 and 76, 4 5-12 years	4,000
Duane-st., Nos. 134, 136, 138, 140, first floor, basement and subbasement, 3 years	11,500
Fulton-st., No. 151, (upper lofts,) 5 years	2,600
Greenwich-av., No. 67, 5 years	1,000
Grand and East sts., 10 years	4,000
East Houston-st., No. 306, 3 years	1,000
Houston-st., No. 81, 5 years	2,000
James-slip, No. 9, 9 11-12 years	1,224
New-Bowery, Nos. 44, 46 and 48, 3 years	4,500
Spring-st., No. 276, 5 years	1,416
Sout h-st., No. 89, 5 years	3,500
St. Mark's-place, No. 2, 5 years	1,000
7th-st., Nos. 25 and 27, 5 years ..... { 2 years	3,300
Water-st., No. 141, 5 years	1,800
Warren-st., Nos. 110 and 112	7,000
Washington-st., No. 279 ..... { 5 years	
East 7th-st., No. 11, (store and basement,) 3 years	1,100
East 12th-st., No. 63, 3 3-12 years	2,600
20th-st., No. 109, 2 years	1,800
West 28th-st., n. s., No. 37, 250 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9; John F. Snydam, of Sayville, Suffolk County, N. Y., to James M. Melville, Sub. assess. for widening Broadway, 54th to 59th sts. Feb. 20.....	40,000
West Broadway, No. 91, 20x80, h. and l. Clark Bell to Andrew W. Morgan. Feb. 17.....	25,000
West Broadway, No. 91, 20x80, h. and l. Andrew W. Morgan to Benjamin G. Bloss. (Q. C.) Feb. 17.....	1,000
56th-st., s. s., 174 ft. e. of 4th-av., 21x100.5, h. and l.; William Laidlaw et al. to Theodore C. Pohle, Feb. 20.....	25,500
58th st., No. 4, s. s., 125 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x75, h. and l. Charles Duggin to Albert J. Akin. Feb. 16.....	65,000
Avenue B, w. s., 48 ft. north of 16th-st., 24x100; Louisa, wife of John Kinkel, to Aaron Bacheleb; Feb. 15.....	25,750
86th-st., n. s., 672.8 ft. west of 5th-av., 19.4x100.5; Henry W. Smith, of Elizabeth, N. J., to James Park, Feb. 20.....	45,000
84th-st., s. s., 269.3 ft. east of 5th-av., 80.9x102.2; Joseph Smith to Henry J. Beers (McClintockville, Penn.;) Feb. 16.....	46,000
96th-st., s. s., 375 ft. west of 10th-av., 100x4 blocks; 96th-st., s. s., 375 ft. west of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Charles McIntyre to Patrick McIntyre; Feb. 16.....	51,000

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail very WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 10.	TRINACRIA, Saturday, Mar. 2.
Saturday, Feb. 17.	COLUMBIA, Saturday, Mar. 9.
Saturday, Feb. 24.	AUSTRALIA, Saturday, Mar. 16.
Saturday, Mar. 2.	EUROPA, Saturday, Mar. 23.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $80 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $50; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	March 2, 11 A. M.
OCEANIC	March 9, 4 P. M.
REPUBLIC	March 23, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	
ALGERIA	Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA	Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA	Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72
CUBA	Wednesday, Mar. 27, '72

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
FROM BOSTON.

SAMARIA	Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
PALMYRA	Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
PARTHIA	Saturday, Mar. 16, '72
BATAVIA	Saturday, Mar. 23, '72

and every following SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8½ A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P.M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.	Payable in Currency.		
	Payable in Gold.		
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Mar. 2, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, March 16, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Saturday, March 2, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 21, at 2½ P.M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Mar. 6, at 2½ P.M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Mar. 13, at 8½ A.M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Mar. 20, at 2½ P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Mar. 27, at 2½ P.M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....April 3, —
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE.....DANRE.....Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, April 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Feb. 29.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, for Callao, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 27.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch the steam-ship BIENVILLE, Capt. J. B. BAKER, for Aspinwall, at noon WEDNESDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23
VERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TUMKLEPAUGH.....May 23
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Feb. 29
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) March 7.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICK, March 14.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Sailing from Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Saturday, Mar. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 1 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 29, from Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 127 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 92 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 96 BROADWAY.
References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.
Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch.
P. D. JONES, Manager.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Aligre, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

W. B. Shattuck & Co.

BANKERS,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DRAW SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
THE UNION BANK HAS A CAPITAL OF £4,000,000 STERLING, AND DEPOSITS, OVER $15,000,000 STERLING.
As it is one of the oldest and strongest of the London Joint Stock Banks, Time Bills drawn upon it always discount at the lowest market rates, and its very large cash resources enable us to DRAW DEMAND on the most favorable terms.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS NEGOTIATED, in this country and in Europe. Our experience in placing such securities and our European connections give us ample facilities.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

10 TO 20 PER CENT.

INVESTMENTS
IN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, &c., &c.
FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
No. 9 PINE-ST.
N. B.—Strictly first-class investment securities paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years, and always kept on hand.

Houston & Texas Central Railway Company's

1st MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
For sale by
John J. Cisco & Son,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City Banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

PROPOSALS FOR $425,000 STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office, new County Court-house, City of New-York, until SATURDAY, March 2, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $425,000 of Stock and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:
Dock Bonds, authorized by chapter 574, section 6, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1902, $250,000.
Additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock, authorized by chapter 230, laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900, $175,000.
Said Stock and Bonds will bear interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November, in each year.
The proposals will state the amount of Stock and Bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the person whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Controller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.
No bids will be considered at less than par.
The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Feb. 12, 1872.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court Receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company of New-York, do hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of the said Company, at my office, No. 173 Broadway, New-York City, on the 4th day of March, 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, where all accounts and demands for and against such Corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.
BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver.

FINANCIAL.

THE MOST DESIRABLE
NEW-YORK SECURITY
ON THE MARKET.
MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.
AT PAR AND INTEREST.
Of this great trunk line to the West upward of
$40 Miles Are in Operation,
and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction nearly $8,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.
This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York, some of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.
The mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.
As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.
Marketable securities taken in exchange at market rates.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,
State of New-York,
7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS.
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $30,000 PER MILE.
This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses AND TWICE THE INTEREST.
FULL PAID STOCK.
Connecticut Valley Railroad
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.
Price, 95 and Interest.
RECOMMENDED BY
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,057.

Montclair Railway Company,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.
The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1872, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU-ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS MADE on CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of
FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS,
issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Waterworks," approved Feb. 2, 1872.
These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.
The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 25, 1870.
Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.
The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.
The law authorizing the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.
Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.
The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, and will be paid for as follows:
Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.
JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.
Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16, 1872.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.
Lists may be found and further information obtained at the office of either of the Trustees.
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY,
No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

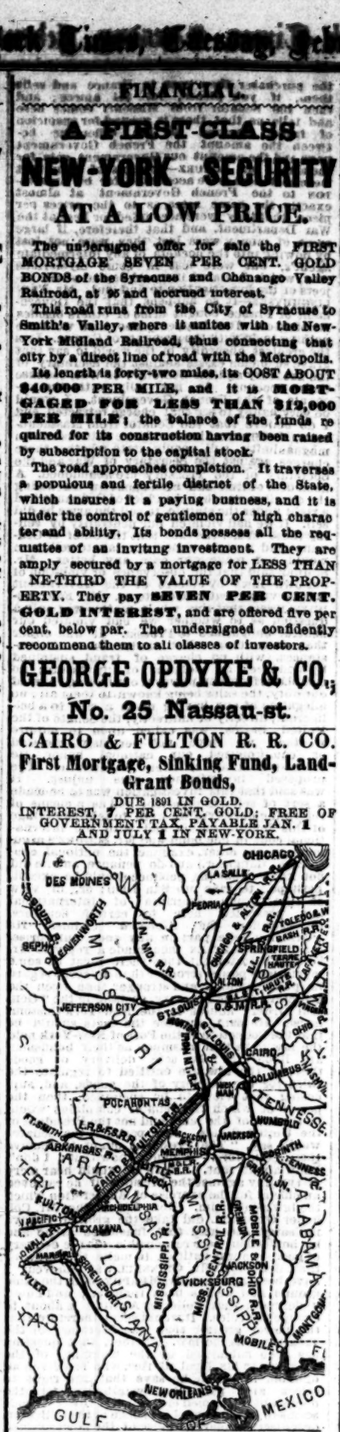
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 6 next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst. until March 7.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS
NEW-YORK SECURITY
AT A LOW PRICE.
The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.
This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.
Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.
The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of as inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

CAIRO & FULTON R. R. CO.
First Mortgage, Sinking Fund, Land-Grant Bonds,
DUE 1891 IN GOLD.
INTEREST, 7 PER CENT. GOLD; FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, PAYABLE JAN. 1 AND JULY 1 IN NEW-YORK.



THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD is the main artery for travel across the State of Arkansas. It is the continuation of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad and under the same management. It will connect the St. Louis roads and the Illinois Central Railroad with the International Railroad, the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Texas system of roads. Its length is 301 miles, and it deviates from a straight line but six miles. It has no grades over fifteen feet to the mile. It passes through the most thriving counties and the Capital, Little Rock. The Land-Grant of 1,926,400 acres, "is one of the most extensive and valuable ever made to any road by Congress." The whole road is under contract for building. About sixty miles are built and track-laying will go on at the rate of about half a mile a day until the connection of Little Rock with St. Louis is completed. The First Mortgage Bonds, $8,000,000 are the first lien upon the road, rolling-stock and lands, and are recommended as a safe investment. The officers are:
THOMAS ALLEN, (St. Louis).....President.
H. G. MARQUAND, (120 Broadway).....Vice-President.
D. W. MCWILLIAMS, (120 Broadway).....Treasurer.
W. B. DONALDSON, (St. Louis).....Secretary.
NEW-YORK DIRECTORS:
H. M. ALEXANDER, HENRY G. MARQUAND,
WM. T. BLODGETT, JOHN H. SWIFT,
WM. H. SWIFT, ALANSON TRASK.
The Union Trust Company, Trustee of the Bonds. Price, 87½ and accrued interest in currency. The Company reserves the right to advance the price at any time. Marketable securities received in exchange at full market rates and EXPRESS charges paid. Maps and pamphlets may be obtained upon application to H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 BROADWAY.

SECOND MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway,
AT 80 AND INTEREST.
We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.
THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.
We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold bonds of the
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,
And those of the
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.
Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.
TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.
Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.
Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.
Holders of bonds of the PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, are hereby informed that the sum of $4,362 64 has been applied from traffic to the 31st December, 1871, by the said Great Western Railway Company of Canada for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 20th day of March next.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.,
Great Western Railway Company.
FEB. 19, 1872.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ELEGANT CLARENCE, ONE VERY light coupe, one set Rockaway, one four and six seat phaeton, one open buggy, one two-wheel gig suitable for a doctor, all used by a private family and nearly new; best city builders. Apply to M. OURLAY, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 123d-st., near 4th-av.

A—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, NO. 44 1st-av., near Broadway.—Top and no top buggies, rockaways, four seats, $125; Depot, $150; pony chaisons, no top, $125; Park phaetons, $200; two-seat wagon, $100. Cheapest in the City.

CHILDREN'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Pony, six years old, 44 inch 4 high, warranted sound and kind, and can be used by a child six years old; also, a handsome harness for four children. Apply at No. 101 East 32d-st.

TO LET—STABLE NO. 139 WEST 37TH-ST., accommodations for five horses and as many carriages, with rooms for coachman. Apply as No. 62 West 47th-st.

A—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND no top buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see
DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

NOTICE.—IF THE OWNER OF THE horse left with me Dec. 22 does not call within six days I will be obliged to sell him to pay expenses.
WM. MICHELS, stables Nos. 311 and 313 East 47th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN PONIES, QUIET in single and double harness, and warranted sound. Can be seen at No. 33 Perry-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROBINSON'S, 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—Commodious rooms, tidily furnished, in suites or single; table as desired; the Grand Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, Cherry Valley, Otsego County, New-York, will open for Summer season, May 1; rates moderate.

CHARLES F. OWENS DESIRES TO inform his friends and the public that his new restaurant for ladies and gentlemen is now open at No. 63 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Large parlors and dining-rooms, with an excellent table and careful attention.

MELVILLE HOUSE, NO. 37 WEST 28TH-st., two doors west of St. James' Theatre.—First class English Chop House and Sample Room.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen, from $5 per week. LIONI & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

TWO LARGE ELEGANT ROOMS, with all conveniences, very handsomely furnished, without board, to gentlemen; small private family; house and location first-class. No. 21 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 191 16TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Large room on second floor, with ample closet room, and single room, together or separately, with or without board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENTLEMEN.—One large, well-furnished room, well calculated for two or three, now vacant; terms moderate; references; no moving. No. 886 Broadway, near 17th-st.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board. Lodgings, single rooms, 50 cents up. Transient board, $1 per day. Dupont House, No. 168 Hudson-st., corner of Laight. Watchman all night.

FOURTEENTH-ST., EAST, NO. 317, near 2d-av.—To let, with board, the entire third floor, furnished and unfurnished, single or en suite, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; also, other convenient rooms. Terms moderate.

NO. 594 7TH-AV., TWO DOORS FROM 42d-st., pleasant and cheerful location.—One or two rooms, with board; terms low; small family; references exchanged.

FIJUX HOTEL, NO. 10 WAVERLEY-place, corner of Nelson.—Large and small rooms for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; moderate prices.

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen only, without board, in a house of a private family, No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite and single, from $4 to $20 per week.

A DENTIST (OR PHYSICIAN) OF RESponsibility, can now secure, for May 1, a fine parlor floor, eligibly located, by addressing with real name, (to secure attention,) S. H., Box No. 2,256 Post-office.

ROOMS, OR BOARD AND ROOMS, can be had in an elegantly furnished house, near 5th-av. and 48th-st.; reference exchanged. Address M. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

NO. 25 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED, with board, large room, with water, pantry, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. References exchanged.

NO. 38 EAST 19TH-ST.—TWO VERY nicely furnished rooms on second floor, including piano, with first-class board, at moderate rates; also table board.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished extension on first floor, with dressing-room and exclusive bath attached, with board; reference.

NO. 209 WEST 25TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let one or two rooms with board to single gentlemen; good neighborhood and convenient location.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE SECOND floor of a private house; arranged for two dentists or physician. Call at No. 37 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—LARGE WELL-furnished rooms, with good board to families or single persons; table board, $4 50. 180 Bleecker-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING house, about going to Europe, would rent all or part, fully furnished. Apply at No. 107 West 41st-st.

NO. 99 WEST 47TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor floor to let to a party of gentlemen or private family; references exchanged.

ONE ROOM ON PARLOR FLOOR for two persons, on fourth floor for one person, with board, at No. 309 8th-av.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms without board for gentlemen only, between Union-square and 5th-

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

Unsuccessful Endeavors to Secure a Jury Yesterday.

Only Three Obtained—The Proceedings in Court—Challenging and Examining Jurors—A Speech by the Prisoner.

The trial of Mayor HALL for misdemeanor in neglecting to audit certain accounts presented against the City, was formally commenced yesterday morning, before Judge DALY, in the Court of Common Pleas, General Term, the Court-room of General Sessions being deemed of insufficient capacity to meet the exigencies of the occasion.

At 11:10, Judge DALY took his seat on the Bench. Immediately afterward the Mayor, Mr. Vanderpool, his law partner, and his other counsel, Messrs. E. W. Stoughton, James M. Smith, Jr., Joel A. Fithian, John E. Burrill and T. C. T. Buckley, entered Court and sat at the Bar. The prosecution was represented by Messrs. W. H. Peckham, Lyman Tremaine, Henry L. Clinton and Algernon S. Sullivan. Several well-known political, legal and mercantile celebrities were in attendance during the entire day.

LOOKING FOR A JURY.

The case having been opened, the first juror called was JAMES W. JAMES, who testified, in reply to Mr. FITHIAN: I am a resident of this City for the past nineteen years, and reside at No. 101 Orchard-street; I know of this case, and have heard it discussed more or less.

Q.—Have you formed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner on this indictment or upon the general charge imputed to him? A.—You put a hard question for me to answer.

Q.—It is a question you should answer with entire frankness. A.—I could not say whether I have formed an opinion one way or the other; the only opinion I have formed is what I have taken from the newspapers.

Q.—Have you ever talked on the subject with any one? A.—Yes. Socially, perhaps, two or three times a week.

Q.—Have you talked it with persons who expressed an opinion upon the subject? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you express any judgment of your own, *pro* or *con*, talking it over? A.—No doubt I have expressed my opinion one way or the other. I have not the least doubt of that.

By Mr. CLINTON—Have you formed such an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner as evidence would remove? A.—It would require evidence to establish in my mind whether the Mayor was guilty or innocent.

Q.—Have you expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the Mayor? No, Sir, I have not.

By Mr. FITHIAN—What opinion was it you expressed *pro* and *con*.? A.—My opinion was of the general swindling.

Q.—Have you expressed an opinion on the subject of the charges against the Mayor one way or the other? A.—I have not expressed an opinion.

Q.—You say you have read the newspapers, assuming the charges there stated were true, have you expressed any opinion one way or the other? A.—If the newspaper charges are true I think I should consider him guilty.

The Court held the principal challenge was not sustained.

Mr. JAMES M. SMITH asked a hearing on this point, as it was important to have a rule settled in the outset. He thought they should not be here driven to their challenge to the favor in this case. He argued that the juror had clearly expressed an opinion.

Judge DALY reiterated his opinion on the point and the witness was then challenged for favor, HOOPER C. VAN VORST and MALCOLM CAMPBELL being appointed triers.

Examined by Mr. FITHIAN—How long is it since your attention was drawn to this indictment? A.—I have no recollection of reading the proceedings but the headings of the articles; I attended one Reform meeting, but never attended any meeting at the Cooper Institute; knew of the existence of the Committee of Seventy, but don't know any of them.

Q.—Have you formed any opinion as to the supposed conduct of Mayor HALL in reference to charging the City for false claims, for exempting debts, &c.? A.—It is hard to form an opinion. I don't want to be a juror. I want to get away very badly. The talk in relation to the taxes was in regard to my business. I have said, from general rumor or impression, that I thought matters were very loosely managed. I think I have no bias on my mind which would require evidence to remove. I don't know the Mayor or any other office-holder. I have no political bias. I never voted but twice in the City. Have no friend interested in claims against the City, and no relative but an aged man.

The witness was then accepted and sworn on the jury.

GEORGE D. T. BARTON, examined by Mr. FITHIAN: I am a broker and I reside at No. 108 East Nineteenth-street; I am not acquainted with Mayor HALL; I have expressed an opinion as to his guilt or innocence.

The witness was directed to stand aside. EDWARD MCMANUS, ballast-master, had formed an opinion, and was also excused.

THE SECOND JUROR.

MATTHIAS CLARK, of No. 529 Greenwich-street, testified: I know nothing of this charge, except from newspaper talk; I have no other knowledge of the matter; I may have talked with some of my neighbors about the matter; I can't say whether I have; I am acquainted with Mr. HAVEMEYER, who is, I believe, one of the Committee of Seventy; I have not, that I remember, talked with him on this subject; I have no friend or relative, that I know of, interested in City claims; I never thought newspaper reports sufficient to convict a man, and I believe I would find a verdict according to the evidence.

Mayor HALL—I accept this man as a juror.

The triers were then discharged, the two jurors sworn taking their places.

HENRY A. ROYCE was sworn, and was accepted by the defense. He testified in reply to Mr. CLINTON: I am a lumber merchant; I am not acquainted with any one interested in the defense; I have read the charges in the papers daily, but they did not make any impression on my mind as to the guilt or innocence of the Mayor; I have formed no opinion as to his negligence in passing bills; my mind is that the Mayor was misled by some one who got him into this scrape, and that he was not intentionally guilty.

Mr. SMITH—In other words, you believe he is innocent until he is proved guilty? Yes, Sir; I don't know the particulars of the present charge, and have no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the Mayor; my opinion is that if the Mayor did anything wrong, it was an error of the head and not of the heart.

Q.—In other words, in respect to these charges of not auditing certain claims against the City, he had no intention of violating the law? A.—I believe him innocent of willfully neglecting his duty; I had always a great deal of confidence in the Mayor; I don't know him personally, and I don't know Mr. SWEENY or Mr. TWEED.

Mr. SMITH protested against this line of examination, but the Court permitted it.

Mr. FITHIAN—I understand you to say that, assuming he was guilty of auditing or not auditing wrong accounts against the City, he did not do it willfully. Have you any opinion as to whether he is guilty or not? A.—I have not any opinion as to whether he is guilty or not. If he was proven to have done the act, then I should think he had done it. [Laughter.]

To Mr. CLINTON—I don't know exactly what I read about these charges; they made little impression on my mind. I have read a statement that by auditing certain claims against the City large amounts were lost to the City.

THE MAYOR.

The Mayor then addressed the triers on his own behalf. He said:

GENTLEMEN: The gentleman now upon the stand is a witness to testify whether or not he is a fit juror for this case, and stands there simply as the embodiment, in what he has said, of the law. The law, looking down upon the face of this defendant today, says to him, "You are charged with willfully neglecting to audit on a specific bill set up in the indictment; you are today, therefore, with having neglected, and second, you are innocent of ever having willfully or intentionally neglected to do your duty." That which the law and the Constitution says in so many words in England and in this country is borrowed from the old Roman law, and that is what this juror says—no more and no less. He says that he believes the defendant is innocent of any neglect—of any willful neglect of duty. The law has said that, and these gentlemen upon the other side are here to overthrow that presumption of the law. It may be that in the forum of the newspaper a man is presumed guilty until he proves his innocence, but in a forum like this, it is exactly the opposite. Every man, from the highest to the lowest, in this forum has that presumption in his favor, and the gentlemen on the other side propose to remove from this jury-box a juror who is saturated with the spirit of the law upon the subject matter that he is called to adjudicate upon. If he had said upon our challenge, I believe the Mayor is guilty of having neglected to audit these bills set out in the indictment, and is guilty of willful and intentional neglect, he could not have gone upon that jury because he would go there against the presumption of the law. Therefore what the law asks is that one juror like Mr. JAMES or Mr. CLARK should go upon the jury-box, believing that presumption, and hoping to hear testimony to overthrow, gentlemen, the very presumption of the law, a presumption, as the gentleman stated, that will continue if the case should ever go to the jury, down to the very moment that you must leave the jury-room for consultation, except, as it may be, for the purpose of your deliberation. But the presumption of the law until your verdict comes in, and you say "this man is proven guilty," and when you have said that then, and not till then, does the presumption of the law and the very language of this gentleman become overthrown. It has been said that a juror should go into the witness-box with his mind as free from traces of suspicion, of doubt, of opinion, of impressions as the old wax-tablet of the Romans was before the iron of the penman traced one dot upon it. Is not that the condition of this gentleman's mind? He believes in the presumption of law; he waits at the door of the jury-box for that presumption to be overthrown by the evidence which my friends on the other side will present. He does not occupy any other position than that. If he has formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused different from that rule, then the rule is modified to that extent; but he has not testified to that, and, therefore, in a case like this, where it would almost seem that the old-fashioned ideas of challenging are overthrown, and where, as in some cases, a man fights to keep out of the jury-box, those who are inimical to him through newspaper reports; in this particular instance, this is a fight on the side of the prosecution to keep out of the jury-box a man who simply says, in the language of the law, "I believe you to be innocent of the charge of willfully neglecting to do your duty until the contrary is proven." I submit, gentlemen, that, as you have been examined, and resulted almost on the same point, that you should receive this gentleman as one of your fellows, and I leave the case in your hands.

THE REPLY.

Mr. LYMAN TREMAINE replied for the prosecution, and, after explaining the duty of the triers and the difference between the challenges for principal cause and for favor, said: The oath administered to the triers was to decide whether the man stood indifferent between the people and the defendant. Many little matters were proper for consideration of the triers under that challenge. If in any one link of the whole case there was a bias in the mind of the juror that rendered him not indifferent, here was a case of great importance, where there was a natural anxiety to have a fair jury. He would recall to them that this was the first man whom the counsel for the defense had failed to challenge. One dissentient juror, be it remembered, could block the wheels of justice, and render nugatory the whole trial. This juror, it was found, was biased on the essential question in the case. Counsel proceeded to state the indictment against the Mayor, which is under the statute providing that the willful neglect of any duty in an officer made him guilty of a misdemeanor. He recalled the juror's own statements that he did not believe the Mayor acted with any willful purpose. This was an opinion on the very vital issues in the case, and they therefore opposed his acceptance as a juror.

Judge DALY briefly charged the jury, telling them that the only question they had to determine was whether the witness was impartial and without bias as between the prisoner and the people, and the triers found the challenge true.

MARCUS BERHUNE, of No. 264 West Twenty-ninth-street, testified he knew nothing of the charges against the Mayor; had not expressed an opinion as to the Mayor's conduct in the Board of Audit, but had as to his general conduct as Mayor. He was directed to stand aside.

THE THIRD JUROR.

ROMAINE A. LUMETTE testified: I have heard nothing in reference to the charges against the Mayor, except what I have heard in Court during the last two weeks; I read very little about politics, for I take no interest in them; I don't belong to any political organization, and don't know anything about the Committee of Seventy; I have not the least impression about the truth of this case; I think I read something about it once, but did not remember it ten minutes. The witness was then accepted, and sworn in as a juror.

PAUL A. CURTIS had formed an opinion in the case, and was directed to stand aside. JOHN RUDZ, of No. 23 Ferry-street, testified that he had expressed an opinion some months since in regard to this case, but it was since removed. CHARLES R. HUNTINGTON and CHRISTIE E. BECKER had also formed opinions in regard to the case, and were directed to stand aside.

CHARLES PARSONS had heard of the charges against the Mayor, and might have talked about the matter, but did not remember doing so; had not expressed opinions on the subject; he was acquainted with Mr. TILDEN, but had never talked with him about these matters; he knew many names on the list of the Committee of Seventy, but did not know that he was personally acquainted with any one of them, unless he saw the list; he had no opinion now on the manner in which the Mayor performed his duties. Challenged peremptorily.

JOHN J. BROWER, GEORGE H. BERNAND and PETER C. ROEDELL had formed opinions on the case and were directed to stand aside.

CHARLES W. NASH testified he had an eating saloon in the TIMES building.

Mr. FITHIAN—Well, as you are in the TIMES building we will take you. In reply to Mr. CLINTON the witness stated he had formed opinions in regard to the case, and he was directed to stand aside.

DAVID P. CONYNGHAM testified, and in reply to Mr. FITHIAN—I am editor of the *Sunday Democrat*.

Q.—Have you expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the Mayor in reference to these special charges? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you some claims against the City which were not paid? A.—I have.

Q.—What were they for? A.—For publishing.

Q.—Have you any bias or prejudice against the Mayor connected with your claims? A.—I don't know that I have.

To Mr. CLINTON—I received the appointment in 1869, and continued publishing until June, 1870.

Q.—Did you apply to the Mayor for payment of your claim? A.—I called on the Mayor two two or three times, but not within the last six months, to induce him to use his influence in my favor so that I might be paid. He said he would have inquiry made into it and action taken thereon, or something to that effect.

Q.—What is the amount of your claim? A.—Twenty thousand dollars.

Q.—Would the work come to that at ordinary rates?

Objected to as irrelevant, and excluded.

Q.—Have you any prejudice in your own mind as to the question whether he properly examined the account which you yourself presented?

Objected to and excluded.

Q.—In regard to these charges against the Mayor generally for not properly auditing, or, as a member of that Board, not properly participating in the auditing of accounts which were brought before him, have you any opinion on the subject as to whether in that respect he was guilty of a willful neglect of his duty? A.—No, Sir, I have not.

Q.—Have you been on the City pay-roll? A.—I was engaged once by the Board of Public Works as inspector.

Q.—From what time to what time? A.—From January, 1868, to 1869; about a year altogether.

After some further questions, Mr. SMITH, on the part of the prisoner, addressed the triers, contending that there was nothing in the evidence of the witness which ought to exclude him from the jury-box. If he had any prejudice at all it was unfavorable to the defendant, but after the candid manner in which he expressed himself with regard to his finding, they would not object to him, and honestly believed he should be accepted.

Mr. CLINTON, on the part of the prosecution, maintained that the witness was altogether ineligible for jury service. He was an acknowledged sinecurist, and the facts in connection with his claim did not favorably commend him. He asserted that he should be promptly rejected.

The triers found that the challenge was true, and excused the witness.

The Court then adjourned to this morning.

Board of Assistant Aldermen Fixing the Salaries of the Clerks—Opinion of the Corporation Council as to the Power of the Board to Fix Salaries.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, President HALL in the chair. A resolution was presented and referred to the Committee on Salaries and Officers, to appoint CHARLES GALLAGHER Doorkeeper. A resolution was presented and referred to a Committee of three to the effect that the designations and salaries of the employes of the Board for 1872, be as follows:

Clerk to the Board, $5,000; Deputy, $2,500; First Assistant Clerk, $2,000; Second Assistant Clerk, $2,000; Third Assistant Clerk, $2,000; Official Reporter, $3,000; Engrossing Clerk, $2,000; General Clerk, $2,000; Index Clerk, $2,000; Sergeant-at-arms, $2,000; Door-keeper and Sergeant-at-arms, $2,000; Messenger to Board, $2,000; Reader to Board, $2,000; Messenger to the President, $1,000.

On recommendation of the Committee on Railroads a resolution was adopted requiring the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to run a car every half-hour from 11 o'clock P. M. to 6 o'clock A. M., and a car every hour from 1 o'clock to 4 o'clock A. M.

In reply to a resolution of inquiry, the President of the Department of Public Parks stated that the number of laborers employed in the Department at the present time is 1,231. In accordance with a resolution of inquiry, the Controller sent in a communication giving the names of the employes of the "Bureau of Markets," the dates of appointment, &c. The Controller states that none of the clerks have the power to lease stalls, but under the direction of the Superintendent of Markets the clerks have the right to assign space in the streets adjacent to the markets, to wagons for market property. The report shows that there are forty-three employes in the markets, with salaries ranging from $2,000 to $600 per annum.

The following communication was received from the Corporation Counsel in answer to inquiries, stating that he is of the opinion that the power conferred to fix the "compensation" of employes enables the head of each Department to fix the wages of laborers employed therein, and that the power to fix laborers' wages in the various Departments of the City Government does not now exist in the Common Council.

It was resolved to concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting a resolution rescinding one authorizing the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to lower their tracks and lay additional ones north of Forty-second-street; to cause the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen and the clerk's office to be thoroughly refitted and refurnished in a suitable and appropriate manner, provided the expenses for the same do not exceed $1,000.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition of dairymen of New-York, remonstrating against the removal of the duty on salt, and among other bills introduced a bill directing the Postmaster-General to contract with the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company for the transportation of mails to Havana, Cuba, at least once a week, for a period not exceeding ten years, at $8,000 per round trip; also, a bill

To regulate the weighing of imported merchandise for the ascertainment of duty, and for other purposes. The bill abolishes the office of Weigher, as now constituted by law, and provides that the weighing of goods to ascertain the amount of duties payable shall be done by Inspectors of Customs detailed for the purpose, and classifications of the grades are to be made by the Surveyor.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. CONKLING offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate of the number of recommendations for appointments to or removals from office, so far as can be ascertained, made to the present Administration by persons now Senators from the States of New-York, Missouri, Illinois and Nebraska, respectively, giving such particulars as may be given in regard to such recommendations, and in regard to the persons whose appointment or removal was proposed, together with a statement of the number of cases in which action was taken in accordance with such recommendations respectively, and of the number of such persons so appointed who have been removed, and also whether any Senators have solicited appointments or removals in any sense other than by transmitting papers stating the character and qualifications of the applicants, or of those who vouched for the applicants, and, if so, what Senators.

Mr. SAWYER moved to include South Carolina. Mr. CONKLING accepted the amendment. Mr. TIPTON moved to amend the resolution so as to include all the States. Mr. CONKLING was willing to vote for a similar resolution applying to all the other States, but he preferred to have this one pass unchanged, as he desired to get the information asked for as soon as possible. Mr. TIPTON said the Senator (Mr. CONKLING) seemed to favor partial investigations. Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut—It would clearly be unjust to the Senators referred to to publish the recommendations made by one without publishing at the same time the recommendations made by other Senators. Mr. SUMNER called attention to the fact that two of the Senators referred to in the resolution—Messrs. TRUMBULL and SCHURZ—had just taken their seats, and it was worthy of notice that an attempt had been made to press this resolution to a vote behind their backs. Mr. CONKLING—Mr. SCHURZ was in the Chamber this morning, and he had supposed that he and Mr. TRUMBULL were in their seats. On motion of Mr. SCHURZ, the resolution was again read. Mr. LOGAN said he observed that this strange resolution included Illinois, and so far as it concerned himself, he would cheerfully give some information in advance. He had recommended a great many persons, probably 200. In fact, he had recommended every decent man that had asked a recommendation, and he would do it again. [Laughter.] Mr. TRUMBULL—When this matter of recommendations to office was brought to the attention of the Senate on Friday by the Senator from Indiana, (MORTON,) I did not think proper to reply to his observations; and when he stated that he had sent a tabulated statement showing the number of recommendations made by me, I thought it was a business very much beneath the Senate and beneath any Senator to be prowling about the Departments trying to find out how many recommendations were made by me or by any Senator, as if that had anything to do with the question then under the consideration. I shall make no opposition to this resolution; let us have the investigation, and let it go further. I want to know who the sneaks are who go around to the Departments seeking information of this kind. I am willing to have this resolution pass, but I trust that civil service reform is not to be defeated, or corruption covered up by personal attacks upon those who attempt to expose them. If there is anything to be made out of it, let the Senators from Indiana and New-York have the benefit of it. So far as I am concerned I say to those Senators, "Lay on, Macduff, and damned be he who first cries hold, enough." Mr. CONKLING accepted the amendment proposed by Mr. TRUMBULL. Mr. MORTON—The statement I spoke of on Friday was not made out at my request. I do not know at whose request it was made out, but I had seen it. I should not have referred to it, however, but for the insinuations the Senator (TRUMBULL) had made in regard to myself and others hanging on to the skirts of power for mercenary purposes. I have a right to denounce hypocrisy whenever I find it. If any man comes here and casts insinuations upon me that I am seeking for patronage, while he himself has gone as far as anyone in recommending to office. I have a right, without being criticised for it, to call attention to what he has done himself. The resolution went over at the expiration of the morning hour.

THE SUMNER RESOLUTION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution to inquire into the alleged sale of arms to French agents. Mr. NYE addressed the Senate. He said that the real question raised by this resolution had been already disposed of, and the debate had wandered far away from the preamble and resolution upon which it started. For a long time there had been mutterings of a purpose to disintegrate and destroy the Republican Party. But in the debate the purpose has taken a definite shape, and had been openly avowed. He hoped for the honor of the Senate and of humanity that there was no unworthy motive underlying the action of the two Senators who were urging this resolution, (Messrs. SUMNER and SCHURZ.) He remembered that one of them (Mr. SUMNER) had once said in his panegyric upon Justice STORY, "that no man stands in the way of another," and he hoped that nobody seemed to that Senator to stand also upon his way now as to make him do injustice to any, even the lowest, official of the Government. He did, indeed, remember that a distinguished friend of that Senator had been removed from a high office, but he hoped that that removal had nothing to do with this preamble and resolution. This attack on the Administration had been arranged, and worded by our distinguished Senators in concert, each taking a separate part. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) had framed the structure and carried it on up to the first coat of paint, and then the Senator from Missouri had come in with his fine fresco brush [laughter] and completed the job. They flattered themselves that between them they could ride this horse to "fetch Grant." But they forgot that this whole business had to undergo the scrutiny of a careful and vigilant people, who were well used to this kind of warfare, and could not be deceived. Formerly everybody thought Gen. GRANT a very good and great man, but that was before he had crowded anybody's relations from office. [Laughter.] The Senator from Illinois (Mr. TRUMBULL) had also taken part in this movement, and had declared in favor of the Missouri "liberal" movement. The Senator had dissected the liberal platform with too much ease for a stranger. He must have felt its pulse before. [Laughter.] These attempts to destroy the Republican Party would fail. That party was a very familiar one. Until it came into power no questions requiring a thorough reading of the Constitution had arisen. He (Mr. NYE) had often wondered how such powerful minds as CLAY'S, WEBSTER'S and CALHOUN'S could have been satisfied with the petty questions that occupied the attention of Congress in their time. It was spoon victuals then, but solid meats now. Mr. NYE next spoke of the amnesty question, and said that the newspapers had made him say that he never would forgive rebels. He had not said that, but he said that he would never forgive them until they asked to be forgiven. There was still a rebellion at the South, and the rebel army was never more in force, more organized than at this time. In conclusion, Mr. NYE read from a California paper a parody on "Excelsior," with the refrain at the end of each verse, "Anything to beat GRANT." Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—I was sorry to see, in the published speech of the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. SCHURZ,) after this charge of fraud had been entirely disproven, and after he had been silenced in reference to it, that he again repeats it. Mr. SCHURZ—Does the Senator say that the charge has been disproven? Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—I certainly say it has been disproven. Mr. SCHURZ—What charge does the Senator refer to? Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—I have stated it Sir, and I do not propose to repeat. Mr. SCHURZ—Well, then, Sir, I will say that, in my opinion, no charge of fraud that has been made, has been disproven. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—I did not yield for the Senator to express his opinion. It was his opinion that there was a discrepancy of $1,700,000 between the report of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury; but he submit that. The Senator from Vermont, (Mr. EDMUNDS,) with the copy of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in his hands, silenced the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHURZ.) In his whole argument he did not rally upon that point, but contents himself with putting the bare, bald charge into his speech without any argument to sustain it. Mr. SCHURZ—Does the Senator refer to what was called the discrepancy between the War Department's and Treasury Department's account? Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—I do. Mr. SCHURZ—Then I misunderstood the Senator. I never made that charge, and therefore I did not retract it. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—That charge is made in the preamble, and investigation was asked upon it, and I do not understand why it is that, when the very charge on which the investigation is asked has been disproved, it is again repeated. Mr. SCHURZ—Does the Senator say that I reiterated the charge? Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—I say that there is a distinct charge made in the resolution that there is a discrepancy between the accounts of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury of $1,700,000. That that charge is disproven, and that the Senator, (Mr. SCHURZ,) in his speeches, again says, "The mysterious disappearance of large sums of money is one of the reasons for demanding an investigation." Mr. SCHURZ—I meant nothing but this: That there was a much larger sum paid by France than was received by this Government, the commission of Mr. REMINGTON being known as inconsiderable in the aggregate. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—Then the Senator puts his charge upon a broader ground than I supposed. This Government sells arms to the highest bidder at say, $7 apiece; the purchaser then goes to France and sells them, if you please, for six apiece; and then the Senator from Missouri comes here and tells us that there is reason for suspicion of fraud. Inasmuch as the difference between the amount the French Government pays and the amount our Government gets for the arms. Mr. SCHURZ—The lots of arms that were sold here were accounted for by REMINGTON to the French Government at almost exactly the same rates, as to the prices per piece, that they were accounted for here at the War Department, and that therefore, if large sums of money were lost, they were not lost by flowing into the pockets of any intermediate agent's, but were lost in some mysterious way, which I stated it would be one of the objects of the investigation to find out. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—It so happens that the Government of France bought arms of others besides Remington. It so happens, also, that we have nothing to do with the accounts of France. It is the greatest absurdity in the world to say that grave suspicion exists against the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, because their accounts do not tally with the accounts of the French Government. I would be very happy to see that charge retracted, and I do believe that the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. SUMNER,) in accordance with his known magnanimity, will openly state whether those charges against the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury are abandoned. A good deal of time had been spent in discussing the question whether the Chief of Ordnance had a right under the statute to sell the arms he did sell. If we had violated our neutrality by selling these arms, the fact that the Chief of Ordnance had a right under our law to sell them would not make our case any better. Mr. SCHURZ said that the observance or violation of our own laws by officers of the Government was of very great concern to us. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said that this whole matter was only a question as to whether we had violated our neutral obligations to Prussia. It was either that or nothing. Yet, under these circumstances, with no charge of fraud sustained by evidence; no violation of any statute; no complaint from any power of our having violated our duty, the sales being known to them all; no allegation of our having made a sale to a belligerent, directly or indirectly, the Senate of the United States was called upon to inquire whether we have not seriously violated, or compromised our national honor. He submitted that it was unpatriotic. The proposed investigation was unjust. It was said that this investigation was to be made a sort of self-examination, and as a means of reforming ourselves we were to take advantage of this Lenten season, and with the international ends in one hand and Mr. SCHURZ'S argument in the other, examine the national conscience, (laughter,) and do penance, and he did not know what the penance should be except, perhaps, to give up San Juan; or, in view of the crude doctrines of international law presented here by certain Senators, to sacrifice the *Alabama* claims. He would not take part in any such surprise. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN then made a reply to Mr. SCHURZ'S statement that there must be some mysterious power stronger than a decent regard for public opinion, and stronger than even the Secretary of the Treasury, sustaining the "General Order" abuses in the New-York Customhouse. He said, suppose the facts should be that the Collectors of the Port of New-York hold the law to be that inasmuch as their bondsmen are liable for the safe delivery of goods they, by the law, are entitled to regulate the rules for the delivery of the goods, and, supposing that view to be sustained, then the power of which the Senator complains would be the law of the land, and not the President of the United States. But, perhaps the Senator would say, "The President ought to remove these Collectors." I don't know that; I don't know about that. I think we would hear a cry of tyranny against the President if he removed an official for the exercise of a discretion which the law allows him. Now, I know that Mr. Collector GRINNELL did take that ground [I have indicated], and held that, inasmuch as he and his bondsmen were responsible for the delivery of goods, he was entitled to make the rules for their delivery. Mr. GRINNELL was removed. I have been told that Mr. MURPHY took the same ground, and he has been removed; and now I understand that Collector ARTHUR is about to change the rules. It would be idle efforts, that the power greater than the Secretary of the Treasury was the law. Further, that question has been submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to his legal adviser, who has given an opinion, in which he says that the right to select any particular warehouse for the deposit of unclaimed or "General Order" goods seems to be a personal privilege of the Collector, or a discretionary exercise of the power vested in the person holding such office for the time being. If it should turn out that the Collector and lawyer are right, then instead of that plain, brave man at the end of the avenue, whom the people love, being the one that is culpable, it is the distinguished Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHURZ) himself. He is a legislator in the highest tribunal. To him was committed this investigation. He made the report. If all this difficulty has existed because of a defective law, leaving so disastrous a discretion with the Collector, then I submit it is the legislator to whom the subject was committed and not the President who is responsible. Mr. SCHURZ reminded Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN that Collector MURPHY was not removed but resigned. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said it was the same thing. Mr. SCHURZ thought it was a very different thing. In conclusion, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN eloquently eulogized the Republican Party and President GRANT. At 4:20 P. M., without reaching a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States among others these bills were introduced and referred: To establish the Northern Judicial District of New-York, and to preserve the independence of the several departments of the Government, and to fix the actual responsibility of appointments to office to the civil service, and for removals from office.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The call of States being completed, the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, introduced last Monday by Mr. FRYE for Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, came up. The new business of the morning hour were consumed in taking a vote by tellers on a motion to adjourn, and then the bill went over till next Monday.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Further bills were introduced of which this was the most important. For the encouragement of foreign commerce of the United States the bill—

"Provides for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of Commerce to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, and the Postmaster-General, to enforce the observance of contract for the promotion of commerce, and as to seamen and immigrants; to collect, arrange and report information and statistics concerning commerce; to provide for one line of iron steam-ships to a British port, one to a port of Continental Europe, one to the West India Islands and Mexico, and one to Australia. The Commissioners are to make contracts for the payment of money to these and other lines of steam-ships, the plan of bounty being on the plan suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury in the bill recently presented by him to the Committee on Commerce."

A bill for the removal of political disabilities from persons in the different Southern States. On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, it was passed. Mr. FARNSWORTH'S resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to report a bill for clearing away the horse and car stables, car tracks and other nuisances surrounding the Capitol, adopted. On motion of Mr. YOUNG, a Senate bill removing political disabilities from 3,624 persons named in it was passed. As was a bill repealing the requirement of stamps on canned fruit, &c., in Schedule C of the Internal Revenue act. A bill to make the teaching of German additional to that of Spanish, at West Point, was passed. Mr. LYNCH'S resolution instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to inquire into the sale of ordnance stores in the late French-German war, with power to send for persons and papers, was adopted. A bill from the Committee on Public Lands extending the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal to the 3d of March, 1873, was passed.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House at 3 o'clock P. M. went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill. Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair. Mr. GARFIELD made a statement explanatory of the bill, which appropriates about six and a quarter millions. He accounted for the bill chiefly by the fact that for the first time the law requires unexpended balances at the end of each year to be covered into the Treasury, went into effect on the 1st of July, 1871. Mr. BROOKS sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a petition from the wool manufacturers of New-England, praying for the removal of the duties on raw wool, and on bituminous coal, salt, iron and lumber required for machinery, and promising in that event that they will not only not ask protection for woolen manufactures, but will raise the wages of their workmen. If there was to be any discrimination, he was in favor of relieving the wool manufacturers of New-England. Mr. DUELL had read a petition from various working men in Syracuse in favor of protection to American labor. The bill was proceeded with until a clause was reached repealing the law which requires the publication of the laws in newspapers. That being ruled out of order on the ground of its being general legislation, the Committee rose, and Mr. GARFIELD moved to suspend the rules so as to make it in order. Pending that motion, Mr. COBURN, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs desired to report, and have a day assigned for the consideration of a bill to enable discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children to acquire homesteads on the public lands. But objection was made. The House, without taking a vote on Mr. GARFIELD'S motion, adjourned at 4:40 P. M.

Payment of City Officers and Employes.

Controller GREEN paid yesterday as follows: The Controller's Office, the Auditing Bureau, the Bureau of Arrears, the Bureau of City Revenue and the Bureau of Markets to Jan. 1, 1872, $43,823 84; the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, from October, 1871, to Jan. 31, 1872, $49,334 35. Today he will pay the Board of Health, from September, 1871, to January, 1872, $29,072 03; and engineers and assistants on the Storage Reservoir, in full to 1st January, 1872, $2,900. Other payrolls are under examination, and as soon as audited, payment of them will be made without delay.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Judge HASTWELL, of Oregon, is at Earle's Hotel.

Gen. C. A. WHITTIER, of Boston, is at the Hoffman House.

Hon. AMOS A. LAWRENCE, of Boston, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. LUKE P. POLAND, of Vermont, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge L. HENRY, of North Carolina, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Rear Admiral C. S. BOGGS, of the United States Navy, is at the Glenham Hotel.

City Judge BEDFORD sailed for Savannah on Saturday. He expects to be absent about one month.

Dr. LAMBERT will lecture this evening, at the Academy of Music, on "Biometry, or Measure of Life."

The Harugari Liederkranz gave its annual masquerade at the Walhall, in Orchard-street, last night.

The February reception of the Public School Teachers' Association took place yesterday at the Cooper Institute.

A musical entertainment in aid of St. Mark's M. E. Church (colored) will be given at Steinway Hall this evening.

Company C, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, commanded by Capt. ZUSCHLAG, gave its annual ball and masquerade last night.

The regular calls at the Stock Exchange will be omitted today as a mark of respect for the late LE GRAND LOCKWOOD.

Rev. J. S. WILLIS, pastor of the East Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, lectured last night on "Social Aristocracy." The church was crowded.

Business being dull at the Cotton Exchange yesterday, two of the members engaged in a boxing match, for the diversion of their friends. Nobody hurt.

A meeting was last night held at No. 789 Broadway, for the purpose of making arrangements for the forthcoming Fair in aid of the Homeopathic Surgical Hospital.

The receipts for Customs at this port, last week, were unprecedentedly large. During the five business days (Thursday being a holiday) $4,878,000 were taken in—nearly a million a day.

The directors of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, in Wall-street, yesterday adopted resolutions of regret and condolence in view of the death of their late President, Mr. GEO. F. THOMAE.

JOHN MCKENNA, who stabbed GEORGE REDMAN, of No. 548 Broome-street, at No. 126 Cherry-street, early on Sunday morning, was yesterday committed by Justice SCOTT, to await the result of his victim's injuries.

WM. MERZBACH, a German, thirty years of age, attempted to commit suicide last evening, at his residence, No. 343 East Eleventh-street, but did not inflict a fatal wound. Domestic troubles are given as causing the act.

On Thursday evening a vocal and organ concert will be given at the Brooklyn New Church, (Swedenborgian,) at the corner of Clark-street and Monroe-place, for the purpose of helping to pay off the church debt. An attractive programme is offered.

A young woman, bareheaded, with disheveled hair, rushed madly through Wall-street, yesterday, followed by a crowd of yelping urchins. She was crazy with drink. Two policemen caught her and conveyed her with difficulty to the Station-house.

The body of a man was found last evening floating in East River, at the foot of Nineteenth-street, and was sent to the Morgue. It was that of a man about thirty-five years of age, five feet eight inches high, brown hair, mustache and chin whiskers, and was fully dressed.

The HUTCHINSON Family, under the leadership of JOHN, (one of the originals from the "Old Granite State,") have for some time been giving entertainments in this City in aid of the temperance cause. Today they go to Connecticut, where they will labor in the same cause.

A series of meetings will be held under the auspices of the National Camp-meeting Association, in the Greene-street Methodist Episcopal Church, commencing to-morrow evening, and continuing over two weeks. The meetings will be conducted by Revs. I. S. INSKIP, W. McDONALD and other clergymen.

About 300 invited guests enjoyed a pleasant sail up the East River, yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the trial trip of the new and handsome steamer *Sylvan Dell*, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, of the Harlem Steam-boat Company, and to ply between this City and Harlem. Her first regular trip will be on the 19th of March prox.

The Retail Ice Dealers' Association held a meeting yesterday, in order to effect a preliminary organization. The statement that the Association intended to raise the price of ice from $4 to $8 per ton was declared by the President to be unfounded, but a rise of eight or ten cents per 100 pounds may, he said, be anticipated in April.

The annual meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History was held last evening. The following officers were elected: President, John S. Newberry; Vice-President, Thomas Egleston, Paul Schweitzer; Secretaries, Robert Dinwiddie, Robert H. Brownne; Treas